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Tower Views

by Clearway

Court's Wagnerian Theme

Federal Centralization Gain

Great Britain Eyes Bilbao

¶ **The Wagnerian motif** mounts to a crescendo in America's industrial symphony as the Supreme Court blows into the brasses a five-measure theme upholding every point of the five test cases under the Wagner Labor Relations Act. With the trombones of broadened federal powers ringing in the ears of labor and management there sweeps over the audience a conviction that a new day for labor and management has dawned. The court's decisions constitute a re-defining of federal power over interstate commerce, extending its authority to activities "affecting" commerce between the states; upholds the Wagner Act guarantee of the right of workers to organize and forbids employers from coercion, thus upholding the bargaining rights of labor.

¶ **Labor leaders, enthused** by the theme, predict that it will remove the cause of much industrial strife. The National Association of Manufacturers also hope for a harmonious development of working conditions under the act, for which they pledge respect. Secretary of Labor Perkins voices sentiments of Supreme Court critics by saying: "The decision illustrates conclusively that the Constitution is broad enough to give Congress power to deal with our most pressing problems when the court is willing to recognize the statutory technique.

¶ **Advocates of both sides** of the President's court reorganization scheme see vindication in the decision for their claims. But on one point practically all observers are agreed. The decision is a distinct victory for New Deal ideology, apparently indicating constitutional authority for a broader participation of the Federal Government in "local" affairs so far as they are likely to affect the interests of the American people at large. Shorn of its legalities and its political biases, the upholding of the Wagner Act seems to imply a trend toward a broader type of democracy, involving a greater centralization of federal authority.

¶ **Organized labor,** hailing the Supreme Court decision in the Wagner Act cases as a promise of better times, proceeds to review its position. The General Motors, Chrysler, and other automobile manufacturing concerns, having reached agreement with strikers, main interest in the automotive field now rests in Canada's General Motors plants and in Henry Ford's far-flung empire. Premier Hepburn of Ontario, having relieved himself of his opinion of "foreign" agitators, outlines an agreement which includes reasonable concessions to the Oshawa strikers with the exception of union recognition, and the company awaits the response of the workers to the offer.

¶ **Homer Martin, president** of the United Automobile Workers of America, jubilant over the court decision, declares that a strike will not be necessary in the Ford plants because the Government will "force" Mr. Ford to abandon his traditional individualism and recognize the union. But Mr. Ford, who successfully resisted the NRA, may have cards up his sleeve which may enable him to pursue his undeniably generous, even though paternalistic, method of dealing with his workers. One way would be to persuade a majority to bargain with the Ford company as a local group rather than as a national affiliate.

¶ **Meanwhile the Hershey** Chocolate strike is ended and the tantalizing odors from the big stone factory sweeten the air. Workers are back at their jobs, after having agreed with the management that a vote of their numbers as to what type of bargaining agency they wished to support would be respected. All in all, the reaction of the court decision in the labor field seems to be a promise of intensive labor organization drives, while on the part of management there is growing hope that the sit-down and other illegal practices will be stricken from bargaining practices and that labor will be induced to accept greater responsibility for its acts.

¶ **As Spanish insurgents** tighten the siege on the port of Bilbao, Basque capital, London is the scene of conflicting sentiments. British ships with food for Spanish peoples have been warned away from Bilbao by the insurgents. The warning has been echoed by Prime Minister Baldwin, who reminds skippers of merchantmen of possible mines within the three-mile limit, leaving the point open as to what Britain would do if British boats were attacked by rebel navy or air forces. A strong sentiment in Great Britain is for asserting British freedom of the seas against the "piracy" of Franco's navy. Another influence at work on the British skippers is assurances by the besieged of comparatively small risks and of government navy protection once the three-mile barrier is passed. On British ships, anchored in the French port of St. Jean de Luz, there is a pertinent question at the masthead: Shall they make a dash for it? That's a challenge British seamen find hard to refuse.

Alberta to Extend Debts Moratorium

By the Canadian Press

Edmonton, Alta., April 13

Power to extend the general moratorium, in effect since Feb. 23, would be given the Aberhart Government under a bill introduced and given first reading in the Alberta Legislature yesterday.

The 60-day moratorium proclaimed on all debts and obligations in February expires April 23 and the legislation is to provide for its extension, if necessary. Attorney-General J. W. Hugill sponsored the new measure. It would also replace a similar measure eliminated from the Debt Adjustment Act.

Introduction of the measure may mean that the Government will not proceed at the present sitting with the Reduction of Debts Act, calling for a 50 per cent cut in principal on all private debts.

French Leaders Urge Organized Middle Classes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Edouard Daladier—chief of the Radical Party, which joined forces with the Socialists, supported by the Communists, to form the Front Populaire Government—has suddenly considered the position of the middle classes in France, and has called on them to organize to protect their interests.

The workers by a series of sit-down strikes, obtained large increases of salaries, the 40-hour week, paid holidays, collective bargaining. The Socialists, although often disapproving of their tactics, could not afford to put themselves in opposition to the "workers." They could only wait until the demagogic agitation subsided.

Many of the reforms which were effected were excellent, but their effect was dulled by the financial and economic crisis which they helped to provoke, and by the rise in prices. Ultimately Premier Blum was obliged to appeal to national union—to deprecate class hostility.

It was then that M. Daladier spoke on behalf of the bourgeoisie.

Not New Class War

It is not M. Daladier's intention to start a new class war, and just when the workers are becoming more reasonable, to excite the bourgeoisie to anger. All he suggests is that they too should assert themselves, for they are an important and integral section of France.

They are, incidentally, the majority of the Radical Party. They outnumber the "workers." The Socialists look for their clientèle in the working class; the Radicals in the middle-class. Since the Radicals have governed, with rare exceptions, for more than a generation, it would seem that the bourgeoisie has not succeeded in its mission. They must therefore get together and group themselves in a vast confederation.

"It is high time," says P. Nicolle, the Secretary-General of the Comité de Salut Economique, "to bring to an end the lack of organization of essential French activities. . . . The middle classes, by their variety, their formation, the force of equilibrium which they represent, must not be monopolized by any political party. On the contrary, they must rally the parties of order to a program of defense of their general interests which are identified with those of the State."

Stands for Family

The French bourgeois also stands for the family. The sense of the family has not vanished in France, though it has been violently attacked in recent days. It is on family life that France has been built, and if family life, with its corollary of family property, is no longer respected, there may continue to be a France, but it will not be the same France.

Therefore it is, according to the thinking elements of the bourgeoisie, only by a policy of real social progress, discarding the retrograde notions of the conservatives, and repelling the doctrines of Marxism and the worship of the working classes, knitting together productive capital and labor, exalting the moral values, accepting freely order and discipline, that France will recover its prestige.

"It is not serving the working classes to let them be carried by irresponsible elments toward the dangerous chimera that power should soon belong to them alone," said M. Daladier, pointing to the right of the bourgeoisie which has long been the backbone of France. "France wants liberty," he said, "for all its citizens and respect for the law on which order must be founded. Frankly we should serve the Front Populaire and not employ it for our own ends."

He did not hesitate to describe the street battle of Clichey as between Communist manifestants and the services of order, composed also of sons of the people. It is time to restore peace among Frenchmen, he said, for upon their reconciliation depends external peace.

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Powers Move To Link Reich In New Lineup

Schacht's Brussels Visit Lends Hope to Reorganize Western Europe

Belgium 'Broker'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, April 13—The arrival here today of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Minister for Economics, opens a new phase of the negotiations for the economic and political reorganization of western Europe.

Nominally Dr. Schacht's visit is merely a "courtesy call." But in fact, the Monitor is authoritatively informed, it is hoped that his conversations here will initiate an important period of diplomatic activity. This would be centered in Belgium and aimed at replacing the discarded Locarno pact by an arrangement lifting Germany out of her present isolation and including her in a new European security setup.

A fresh approach to this admittedly thorny problem is the plan here by which Belgium would become the active agent in talks aiming at linking the Reich to the rest of western Europe.

Van Zeeland Active

Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium—whose prestige has been enormously increased, both nationally and internationally, by his overwhelming victory, amounting almost to a personal plebiscite in the Brussels parliamentary election last Sunday—has assumed the role of spokesman. Primarily an economist and a great admirer of the American "New Deal," Dr. van Zeeland brings increased authority not only to his talks with Dr. Schacht, but also to the imposing series of diplomatic negotiations which it is hoped may follow.

These negotiations include:

Firstly, a meeting in Brussels this week of the Oslo convention powers—the low tariff group—at which Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg are represented.

Secondly, putting the finishing touches to the Anglo-Franco-Belgian negotiations for an accord relieving Belgium of her mutual assistance obligations under the old Locarno Pact.

To Lower Trade Walls

Thirdly, diplomatic conversations with various countries resulting from the mission entrusted to Belgium by France and Britain, of investigating the possibility of reducing trade barriers, such as quotas and exchange restrictions.

Fourthly, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit to Brussels later this month, to carry forward negotiations for the new system of security guarantees, destined to replace the defunct Locarno accord. Preliminary agreement on these guarantees has been reached by the British, French and Belgian governments, by which Belgium no longer is required to reciprocate the mutual assistance promises of the other two powers.

Belgium's Goal

This is the goal toward which Belgium is moving and this is expected in Belgian official circles to be the basis for further negotiations toward a New Locarno.

Preliminary conversations along these lines may, it is declared, be included in Dr. Schacht's talks here. But the main matters to be discussed with the Reich's finance chief are the economic issues. In his search for more raw materials—such as copper from the Congo—Dr. Schacht is believed here to be ready to discuss guardedly measures to promote the general trade recovery. This is likewise the object of the Oslo Convention of Experts now meeting here. This conference, it is anticipated, will conclude its session by presenting to Premier van Zeeland a resolution proclaiming the desirability of extending their discussions into a general economic conference.

Made Method Work

Wide World

Dr. Harold C. Urey
Who Isolated "Heavy" Hydrogen

Tax on Utilities Urged by Lehman For Relief Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13—Recommendations that the role of underwriting an estimated $24,000,000 deficiency in the appropriation for jobless relief in the 1937-38 budget be handed to the utility companies in New York state was before the Legislature in a special message from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today.

The Governor urged the passage of legislation to authorize a 2 per cent tax on gross receipts in all this field, excepting only railroads, and to permit all municipalities in the state to impose for this purpose an additional tax not to exceed 1 per cent on public utility services rendered within their limits.

Written in response to the charges by Republican leaders in the Assembly that he had "not provided for a large enough cash appropriation to enable the state to carry the relief load during the coming fiscal year," the Governor's recommendation caused consternation in both houses. The immediate reaction, however, was a motion today by the Republicans to set up a commission for a fiscal survey. As proposed by Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, Republican majority leader, the Legislature would then adjourn to give the commission time for its study, prepared to return in special session in the early summer and act upon the findings.

Relief Fund Total

The utility impost, if approved, will bring to more than $100,000,000 provided by the present session of the Legislature for state reimbursement of cities for relief, including debt service on relief bonds previously authorized, for the period Jan. 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938.

Governor Lehman took particular cognizance in his message of the 3 per cent tax on utility services already in force in New York City, which alone in the State has special taxing power to finance relief costs out of current revenue. The Lehman proposal would limit this levy to 1 per cent in New York city as in all other cities in the State, the remaining 2 per cent to be imposed instead by the State. This would hold the tax at its present level and still be fair to the city, the Governor reasoned, recalling that New York city was now collecting from existing relief taxes "substantially more than is necessary to defray unemployment costs." He found this demonstrated in collections there last year which totaled $72,000,000, whereas the relief expenditure was less than $61,000,000.

Cites Benefits of Plan

State-wide extension to cities of the special taxing power for jobless aid, the Governor continued, should yield municipalities outside New York City $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 for

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Powers Warned From Bilbao

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, Franco-Spanish Frontier, April 13 (AP) — The tightening of the insurgent warship blockade, after Great Britain's withdrawal of protection from her merchantmen within Spanish waters, was aimed at forcing the surrender of Bilbao to the encircling insurgent armies. Government aid was offered any ships which would run the blockade.

The British decision to escort freighters only on the high seas put the vessels at the mercy of the insurgent fleet within the three-mile limit, and, through forced abandonment of trips to Bilbao by food ships, deprived the besieged Basques of their principal source of supplies.

Basque officials, allied with the Madrid-Valencia Government, acknowledged that the food situation was grave but insisted they were ready to undergo a siege of months.

The capture of Bilbao, they declared, was "almost impossible."

An effort to break the blockade and secure provisions for the hungry troops and the city's population, swollen by refugees to more than 300,000, the Basque Government asserted mastery of the Spanish seas within 10 miles of the coast and offered to provide escort ships for any food carriers which would run the blockade.

Several Government warships, they declared, had arrived off Bilbao and would escort merchantmen through the insurgent fleet while shore batteries, with an effective range of 11 miles, provided additional protection.

British shippers were unwilling to take the risk, however, after the insurgent cruiser Almirante Cervera broadcast a warning that "any Spanish or foreign ship entering Biscay waters will be seized or sunk." The cruiser did not specify what was meant by "Biscay waters," adding to the uncertainty.

The British giant cruiser Hood, pride of the British Navy and largest warship afloat, bulked ominously on the horizon, but was under orders to resist attacks on British shipping only outside the three-mile zone.

Rushed to a station off Santander from Gibraltar under forced draft, she became the flagship of a miniature fleet consisting of the cruiser Shropshire and the destroyers Brazen, Beagle, Brilliant and Blanche.

The insurgent land campaign to bottle up the city of Bilboa was at a standstill because of rain. Insurgent advices said the offensive would be resumed by Gen. Emilio Mola as soon as the skies cleared.

Madrid broadcasts plea rebels to surrender: Page 7

Chemists Turn Factory Smoke Into 'Dry Ice'

Commercial Use Made of Gases Rising Through Chimney Stack

British Research

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 13—A novel chemical process promising to change every smoking factory chimney in America into a potential source of "dry ice" needed for a commercial refrigerant, was described yesterday at the ninety-third meeting of the American Chemical Society by J. Wellford Martin and D. H. Killonfer, New York chemical engineers.

Describing the new method of changing factory smoke into "dry ice," Dr. Martin and Mr. Killonfer told the Chemical Society they first pass chimney smoke through a lye solution, which permits substantial recovery of carbon dioxide of which "dry ice" is the solid form. This is possible even from flue gases of relatively low carbon dioxide content, he explained. Hitherto carbon dioxide could be economically obtained only as a by-product.

"Dry ice" has in recent years developed from a curiosity exhibited in laboratories into a commercial product equally useful to the street ice cream vender and the railway transfer agent responsible for refrigeration of food products shipped in carload lots across the continent.

Previous sources of carbon dioxide for this purpose have been coke fires, from which it is obtained as a by-product, but coke fires are seldom ideally located with respect to the consuming markets for "dry ice."

The commercial importance of the new process is increased as the carbon dioxide content of the flue gas supplied to the absorption plant drops below the maximum ordinarily attainable from coke fires, according to the chemists. At 12 per cent concentration and below, the use of ammonia gas to speed up chemical reactions in the absorption towers is highly valuable. Not only is recovery of carbon dioxide from such sources as power plant flues made feasible at low cost, but the product is obtained in a purity satisfying the most exacting requirements. This development has proceeded through the laboratory and now will be put to use in commercial production.

The system is especially recommended for use at power plants, invariably located near good markets. In this way, losses in handling and shipping the important refrigerant are avoided. Methods now in use involve the necessity for much handling of "dry ice," with its attendant evaporation losses as well as freight costs from coke plant to market. But if power plants located near markets can produce solid carbon dioxide as cheaply with the new process as seems probable, these aspects of the industry's problem are solved, and new expansion is indicated.

Fundamentally, the process consists of combining the carbon dioxide with ammonia in the presence of water vapor. This reaction, which occurs in the partly stripped flue gas, converts carbon dioxide, which is soluble only with difficulty, into carbonate of ammonia. This, in turn, is readily soluble in alkali carbonate solution.

In this way, so much of the carbon dioxide that ordinarily goes up the flue can be used that the

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Rothschild Pictures And Silver Offered At London Auction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 13—The first great art sale of the Coronation year will be that of the famous Rothschild collection of pictures, French furniture, tapestries, old silver and other art objects, mainly formed by Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, who built 148 Piccadilly to his own plans in 1865. The collection is to be sold on the premises by Messrs. Sotheby & Co. in the last fortnight of April.

Most of the Rothschild pictures are mentioned in Waagen's "Treasures of Art in Great Britain," published in 1854, the Dutch and Flemish Schools being most strongly represented in the collection. Many also have interesting histories, such as Gabriel Metsu's "The Fish Seller," which previously had belonged to William Beckford of Fonthill, and before that to the Duc d'Alberge.

The French Revolution was responsible for the break-up of many noblemen's collections at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and several of the Rothschild pictures come from these sources.

"A Dutch Courtyard" by Pieter de Hooch, an interior with figures by E. van der Neer—also belonging to Beckford and described by Waagen as "a superlative production"—a fine "View of Cologne" by Jan van der Heyden, and good examples of Maes and Van de Velde are some of the other Dutch paintings of special interest.

Experts, however, expect that the liveliest bidding may occur on the third day, when a set of three seventeenth cenutry Gobelins tapestries, with scenes from Ovid's Metamorphoses, will be sold out of the famous ballroom.

President to Rush Program On Child Labor and Minimum Wages, Maximum Hours Laws

Upholding Wagner Act Extends Federal Hand Over Industry

Unionizing Drive Expected to Ensue

All Groups Seem Satisfied but Lewis Calls Court 'Capricious'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—In a series of decisions harking back in importance to the days of John Marshall, the Wagner Labor Relations Act has been sustained at every point and the New Deal has won its greatest victory from the Supreme Court.

For the first time in history, industries doing business on a national scale though locally organized, are brought within the control of the federal regulatory authority, with a consequent increase in congressional power and drive to centralization which cannot be calculated fully at the present juncture.

At the same time, organized labor has won what is probably equal to its very greatest victories before American courts in times past and the way is paved for a drive for unionization which is certain to sweep the country.

A quick survey of other major effects in the immediate aftermath of the five momentous decisions shows alterations all along the social, economic and political front.

On the constitutional side, the interpretation of the power of Congress under the ambiguous "Interstate Commerce Clause" has been greatly widened, and the measure of the departure of the decisions from past precedents may be gauged by the charges of inconsistency leveled against the court by the conservative minority judges.

Effect on Court Plan

On the political side, the case for the President's Supreme Court reorganization program has been weakened, in the view of its opponents, though the fact that all but one of the five decisions were split by the smallest possible majority of five to four is pointed to by advocates of the plan as proving the need for "rejuvenation."

A singular feature of the situation is that all groups in Congress profess satisfaction over the result, with the comment from President Roosevelt to Speaker Bankhead, congratulating him on his birthday, that "It's been a pretty good day for all of us"; to the jubilant declaration of opponents of the court plan that the decision "kills" the proposal.

On the labor front, the validation of the Wagner act appears to spell the end of the sit-down strike movement, which was invoked in nearly every instance to secure collective bargaining. The ground is now cut from under its feet by the full guarantee against discrimination in the Wagner act, and the availability of machinery for settling disputes by peaceful means.

Court's Position Affected

Labor leaders, and Administration workers familiar with labor matters, pointed out that most recent strikes have been called to secure collective bargaining, rather than to increase wages. Anti-union employers like Henry Ford now have no other recourse but to adapt themselves to the law.

The position of the Supreme Court

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

New Deal Adds One To Its Court Score

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 13

The Supreme Court has sided with the Administration in seven major cases since the present term started last October.

There have been no major rulings against Administration laws this term.

Here is the record:

Won (Previous Term)

5 to 4—Original gold devaluation cases.

8 to 1—TVA.

Won (This Term)

7 to 1—Arms embargo for Chaco war.

8 to 0—Prison labor.

8 to 0—Silver profits.

5 to 4—Arrogation of gold payments applied to bullion.

9 to 0—Frazier-Lemke.

9 to 0—Railway labor.

5 to 4—Wagner Labor Relations Act (9 to 0 in interstate bus case paralleling railway labor case).

Lost

9 to 0—NRA.

6 to 3—AAA.

6 to 3—Wage and hour regulations of Guffey Soft Coal Act invalid.

8 to 1—Federal regulation of "hot oil" shipments.

9 to 0—Conversion of building and loan associations to federal charters when opposed by states.

9 to 0—President Roosevelt's dismissal of the late William E. Humphrey as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

9 to 0—Original Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act.

5 to 4—Original Railway Pension Act.

9 to 0—AAA processing taxes impounded in federal courts must be refunded.

6 to 3—Securities Commission lost attempt to compel J. Edward Jones, New York stock dealers, to testify about a proposed issue of securities withdrawn before their registration became effective.

5 to 4 — Municipal Bankruptcy Act.

Labor Act Author Urges Both Sides To Trust in Board

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, urged capital and labor last night to take their differences before the National Labor Relations Board for "fair and impartial" settlement.

Author of the Labor Relations Act upheld by the Supreme Court, he said in a radio address:

"Let no one any longer take the law into his own hands, through self-appointed interpreters of what the Constitution means, through hired police or spies, or through any precipitate and unreasonable resort to force of any kind."

The New Yorker said it was particularly significant that in ruling the act constitutional the court said the proceeding of the Labor Board had been "fair and impartial."

Had this been done long ago, he said, there would have been no wave of sit-down strikes.

"Denial of basic industrial rights produced industrial strife," Senator Wagner continued, "but when peace

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Will Not, However, Drop Fight on Revamping Supreme Court

Decision Follows Labor Act Victory

Plans Are Already Under Way to Press Social Labor Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—President Roosevelt will not withdraw his "court-packing" plan, but reversing previous intentions he will not await Senate action on it before sending to Congress sweeping legislation against child labor and setting up minimum wages and maximum hours in industries doing business in interstate commerce.

These bold moves were formulated at the White House on the heels of the Supreme Court's historic decisions yesterday, giving broad new definitions of interstate commerce within the federal regulatory authority. The President has not announced these plans officially, but they have become known on the most accurate authority.

It is also true that the chances of a six-man addition to the Supreme Court, and an equivalent expansion of the lower federal courts, are today far less than they were. Though the President firmly insists that he must press forward with his judicial reorganization plan, the impression is that his insistence is partly tactical.

He cannot relax his pressure on the Supreme Court, because there are decisions still to come in which he also wants to be sustained. But time seems to be working with him; only a few more important New Deal cases are pending in the court for the present term; and the judicial reorganization plan now becomes No. 2 on the President's list of desired legislation, No. 1 having become substantial social legislation.

The President's Course

Apparently President Roosevelt will begin with some form of federal child labor law. A federal statute has already been suggested, following the Supreme Court's opinion on the prison labor case, prohibiting shipment of the products of child labor into states where such labor was illegal.

But it may not be necessary to approach the problem in such roundabout fashion. In the light of the Supreme Court's new decisions, more direct regulation of child labor in industries whose products are part of the stream of interstate commerce may be tried first.

The next step, perhaps even an earlier step, will be to draft what is loosely called "new NRA" legislation, but what would really be an attempt to re-draft in the light of present Supreme Court doctrine legislation setting up minimum wages and maximum hours in industries whose products go into interstate commerce.

Likewise, the President believes it is necessary for the Federal Government to be able to regulate against overproduction and underproduction, and to regulate other unsocial types of employment.

In the light of yesterday's decisions, it is his intention to proceed with such legislation as swiftly and steadily as it can be properly drafted.

Keeping Up Court Fights

But—and here is where his purported determination to stick to the "court-packing" plan comes in—he does not know whether such legislation will be declared constitutional or not.

The entire situation, he points out, revolves around one justice—Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts. A spokesman close to the White House today said:

"At any rate, we have progressed since the NRA case to a new definition of 'no-man's land.' Now it is Roberts' land."

In the face of this uncertainty, the President is represented as refraining from any suggestion of compromise, as insisting most emphatically that there will be no withdrawal, that the decisions yesterday "haven't in any way changed the picture—that essentials are the same."

However, objective observers of course see many changes. They summarize the effects somewhat in this fashion:

1. The court again proves that it is not the Constitution, but the interpretation of it, which prevented remedial social legislation, and that judicial re-interpretation is a road to progress.

2. Collective bargaining is now buttressed, sit-down strikes should diminish by labor's voluntary action, and if not the Federal Government should step in; and that federal legislation to enforce responsibilities on labor and reserve the apparent balance of the Wagner Act toward labor should now be pressed.

3. The President can advance his new legislative program, and the "court-packing" plan can be kept in the background, if not actually set aside.

Some Views on Court

But that this latter fact will actually result cannot now be asserted. Though the President is now getting "everything that he wants" from the Supreme Court this does

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Press and Sensationalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In an effort to secure an agreement ensuring the suppression from the British press of "undignified" journalism, the executive of the National Union of Journalists is seeking a conference with newspaper proprietors here.

Meanwhile the executive is to give the fullest support, financial and otherwise, to members of the Union who refuse to undertake commissions "incompatible with the dignity of their profession."

These steps follow a unanimous condemnation of "yellow" or sensational journalism by the annual conference of the N. U. J. held recently at Torquay.

A resolution passed at Torquay declared:

"This conference views with alarm and distrust the increasing tendency of newspapers to require their staffs to pry into matters concerning private lives, the unwarranted intrusion at times of grief and bereavement, and the publication of details of domestic matters arising out of court proceedings. It regards the practice as one which, in its further development, will provoke legislative intervention and as such will be inimical to the interests of journalists and a menace to the freedom of the press."

Recently, the tendency of certain newspapers at the end of a case to interview main characters in court proceedings which cannot by law be fully described, has been the subject of considerable comment both from the bench and Parliament.

Journalists themselves are also highly perturbed at the kind of work which they are ordered to do in some cases, as the speeches and the resolution of the conference of the National Union confirm.

The need for a determined stand against "stunt" journalism was stressed by Mr. F. G. Humphrey, in his presidential address to the meeting.

Mr. Humphrey declared that a few newspapers, tired of the dead-heat position resulting from other forms of circulation boosting, have started a new "stunt."

"It may broadly be described," he said, "as a 'get-news-at-any-price' business. If the price were in hard cash it would not matter much: certainly it would be the affair of the newspaper engaging in the pursuit. But when the price is in terms of human misery, the sanctities of the home are invaded, private grief treated without respect, the most secret intimacies bared, and members of our profession called upon to do things which are degrading to them as citizens, let alone as journalists, then, for the good name of British journalism, we must call a halt.

"Our role through the ages," Mr. Humphrey added, "has been public service; our aim to act in the public interest. Is the senseless action of a few to jeopardize the good name of the many?

"We should be failing in our duty to ourselves and our responsibilities to the public," he continued, "were we not to make emphatic protest against these practices, and to make it abundantly clear that we, as the working journalists of this country, will make a determined stand against them."

Labor Weighs Wagner Ruling; Hershey Strike Is Settled

By the Associated Press

The entire American labor movement focussed jubilant attention on the results of the Supreme Court Wagner Act decisions today, not certain as to the benefits of this much-disputed act, but confident that the decision was one of the greatest in labor's spectacular chain of victories in recent months.

The dominant note was one of rejoicing in the various labor headquarters, and among the rank and file. Only those with an eye to the future brooded over the obstinate problems ahead, in the application of an act which most of labor accepts in general, but hotly contests in certain specific provisions.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, predicted an upsurge in union organization and the end of company unions.

J. Warren Madden, chairman of the Wagner Labor Board, foresaw greater industrial peace and expeditious settlement of many labor disputes pending in the courts.

Significant, Says Miss Perkins

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said the decisions "in the manufacturing cases are of great significance."

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, said affirmation of the labor relations act would bring "an era of peace in industry" and that it should "give Mr. Ford something to think about."

As a result of the court's action, Speaker Bankhead said in Washington he would not be surprised to see soon a presidential message on minimum wages, maximum hours and working conditions.

Hershey Strike Ends

Settlement of the 11-day strike at the plant of the Hershey Chocolate Company at Hershey, Penna., was announced last night by Ralph M. Bashore, State Secretary of Labor and Industry. He said the strikers would return to work immediately and that the settlement called for an election in charge of the National Labor Relations Board to determine the question of majority representation.

Quiet prevailed at Oshawa, Ont., where 3700 workers in the General Motors of Canada plant struck last week. Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario warned that any overt act by John L. Lewis or any of his aides would bring jail terms "for a good, long time and there wouldn't be any bail."

An outward peace, surcharged with suspense, hung over the bustling zinc and lead mining area around Galena, Kan., today as county officials sought to fix responsibility for shootings and floggings which brought an inter-union feud to a sanguinary climax on Sunday.

At New York the new city Industrial Relations Board was successful in effecting a settlement of the strike which has kept 13 drug stores of the Silver Rod chain closed for the last eight weeks. It was the first strike settlement the board had achieved.

At New Kensington, Penna., delegates from 10 principal aluminum plants of the country severed their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and formed a new industrial union affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

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Missourians Shown to Themselves

Painted by Thomas Hart Benton — Portion of Mural at State Capitol, Jefferson City

Native Artist, Schooled Abroad, Tells History of People—Farm, Courthouse and Factory Scenes Here Depicted

Middle West Customs Viewed On Canvases of Modern Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—A lively and concentrated account of the social history of Missouri has been painted by Thomas Hart Benton, on the walls of the House of Representatives lounge in the State Capitol at Jefferson City.

The pictures present a scene of vivid color and, at first glance, of general confusion in the comparatively small room where they are located. Longer consideration separates the interwoven incidents into a panorama stretching from Indian days to the modern towers of Kansas City and St. Louis. Always in the background are the rivers—the muddy Missouri and the clear, broad Mississippi.

On the first wall are early-day scenes, including covered wagons, a trader buying a pelt from an Indian, a woodsman, a blacksmith and scenes of slavery. In the background are a country church, a St. Louis cathedral and an early-day State Capitol. A large panel shows Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn talking with a Negro friend. A smaller insert portrays the eviction of the Mormons from Independence.

Pioneering and Present Day

Next are scenes from the nineteenth century. Included are coon-hunting, farming, a horse trade and a political rally. In the background are the flames of the Civil War. An inset shows the pony express taking the mail at the railhead. In another panel is a train holdup by the James gang.

The third section is devoted to more modern scenes in rural Missouri. A typical farm family at home occupies the center of the space. Included are farming and mining incidents, with power machinery, and a jury hearing a case. In the background are grain elevators and the courthouse of Neosho, Mo., the painter's birthplace.

The last study is devoted to modern St. Louis and Kansas Ctiy. Night club scenes mingle with office work, printing, brewing, slaughtering and political meetings. In the background of the Kansas City section are the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Atkins Museum, the Liberty Memorial and the Power and Light building.

Serious or Comic, or Both?

The murals were turned over to the state on Jan. 1. Now the Legislators are debating, informally, what to do with the decorations for which they paid $16,000. Citizens throughout the state are joining in the discussion. Some complain that the wrong things were included; others that the paintings are not "pretty" and are, in effect, caricature.

Mr. Benton, who painted a historical sketch of Indiana which was displayed at a Century of Progress exposition, is unperturbed. As is his custom, he undertook the contract with the understanding he was to have complete freedom in its execution.

"At least, they are talking about my work," he remarked. "If they tire of it, they can take it down easily; I left a two-inch air space between the canvas and the wall. I spent a year considering and selecting the material to be used, and several months traveling over the state, interviewing all sorts of folks and sketching faces."

In preparing the murals, Mr. Benton first made individual sketches, then assembled them into a general working drawing. From this he modeled the entire project in clay and colored it. This model was lighted and photographed, giving the artist the proper play of lights and shadows for the final work. Then a miniature was done in colors, as the last preliminary step.

The works are done in tempera, the artist using the yolks (not whites) of eggs to mix his paints.

Mr. Benton is a member of a family associated with the history of Missouri. He is a grandnephew and namesake of Thomas Hart Benton, early-day Senator from the state. M. E. Benton, his father, was a Representative in Congress. His father is portrayed in the murals as a speaker at a political rally.

After many years in New York and Paris, Mr. Benton returned to the Middle West to take charge of the department of painting at the Kansas City Art Institute.

Ohio Relief Problem Heads for Showdown In State Legislature

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 13 (AP)—Ohio's controversial relief problem was headed for a showdown in the Senate today—two days before the expiration of a stop-gap measure and a crisis which state officials called unparalleled.

As Senators took up their two-year relief program bill, highlights in the situation were:

Gov. Martin L. Davey urged enactment of new taxes for the state's and counties' share of the relief bill.

Protesting relief clients from northern counties decided to return to their homes after being barred again from the State House, where they were ejected last week.

Senate leaders indicated they would not act on relief taxes until they disposed of biennial budget appropriations, from which they still hoped to pare enough to meet relief needs.

Governor Davey sent to the Legislature an urgent message asserting the relief problem would become "a crisis of the first magnitude" on April 15.

The Workers Alliance delegation, northern county relief clients, whose demonstration in the Governor's office was broken up last week, decided at a night meeting to return to their homes. Only a few hours before Governor Davey said the group was "nothing more than communists" and would "receive no further consideration."

Demonstrators sought yesterday to see Governor Davey, after marching around the State House grounds several times, the delegation sent a committee of six to the Capitol. Sheriff's deputies, guarding the building against another invasion, barred the massive doors against the committee.

Nelson Meagley, secretary of the alliance, said the demonstrators would seek to build up local organizations in support of their demands for a $50,000,000 appropriation.

Surest Way to Lasting Industrial Peace Is Seen in Program of Adult Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 13—The road to industrial peace is adult education for both the employers and the employees, C. S. Coler, manager of office employment and training for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, told the Ohio Valley Regional Conference on Adult Education, here Saturday.

"Today's sit-down strikes have arisen from the misunderstandings on both sides which could have well been avoided if all were taught the new complexities in both the industrial and the social structure," he declared. "The working man wants more voice in determining the things that concern him, not just more money. Management should consult him more about the plans of his business and teach him its complexities."

Mr. Coler pointed out that the need for adult education in the industrial world is best emphasized in the fact that with 8,000,000 unemployed, it is hard to find a good toolmaker, draftsman or house maid. The continuing process of this type of education is the most natural form of education, he said, and tends to prepare men for whatever changes society or industry thrusts upon them.

More than 300 educators who challenge the proverb that you can't teach an "old dog" new tricks gathered here from eight states to show how they are teaching him every day. Librarians, evening school teachers, museum directors, vocational guidance experts, professors—all who play a part in continuing the education of men and women after they leave their school contacts, came to discuss their problems in the first regional meeting of its kind.

Dr. H. J. Arnold, director of the division of special schools and professor of psychology at Wittenberg College, the president of the conference, said that it was naïve to think of education merely in the terms of children and youth.

"Adult education is a basic necessity in a democracy," he declared. "Sixty-four out of our nation's 75 million adults have never completed high school and half that number did not finish eighth grade. If their education does not continue, how much will they know about the new civic, social, economic and industrial problems of our day? Even our college graduates are not fully equipped to act on the great civic problems that our society is thrusting upon us daily. The goal of adult education is to prepare citizens for intelligent participation in self-government."

Dr. Arnold explained that adult education takes in all types of educational pursuits such as the art museum, the public forum, the library, and various extension schools.

At the meeting of the library group, the majority opinion was that the library should stay in the field of informal education, not attempting to extend into a program of formal classes.

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Robinson Voices Plea for Economy In Senate Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13 — The first formal plea for economy was heard in the Senate yesterday from the chief New Deal leader, just prior to a renewed discussion of the budget and possible increased federal deficits.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, warned the Senate that the "time has arrived" for Congress to give greater care and attention to expenditures in new fields. His statement was made in connection with the attempt of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, to set Thursday for bringing up the Harrison-Black federal education bill, appropriating $100,000,000 for the aid of state school systems.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho promptly inquired if there would not be a new tax bill this session in view of the proposed expenditures.

Senator Harrisaon, sponsor of the bill and himself head of the powerful finance committee, said "I hope there will be no new taxes."

Precedes Relief Message

The Robinson statement precedes Mr. Roosevelt's own relief message, expected this week.

Mr. Robinson pointed to the heavy expenditures involved in the education bill and declared:

"This and other expenditures would mean an enormous increase in the debt."

Manifestly, Mr. Robinson added, the country could not go on authorizing expenditures in new fields without making provisions to meet such costs.

He referred to the "gap" between expenditures and federal income and said that "efforts have not been successful to close that gap."

"Time Has Come"

"The time has come," he said, "to give more serious consideration to this subject. Undoubtedly there will be other proposals for expenditures which require careful consideration.

Mr. Harrison said that he hoped the education bill would become a permanent policy rather than an emergency act. He expressed willingness to reduce the expenditure proposed if similar reductions were made in other proposed measures.

"We ought to curtail expenses before we make any new appropriations," Senator Borah interjected. "We ought to know where we are going."

The bill, which had been called on the calendar, went over without any specific date being set for its consideration."

Peaceful Campaign In Southern Mills Planned by C. I. O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Organization of the textile workers of the South under the banner of the C. I. O. is to be accomplished peacefully and the organization will emphasize its determination of living up to the contracts it plans to negotiate in the name of its members, Ray C. Nixon, in charge of C. I. O. textile organization in North Carolina, stated.

Mr. Nixon, president of the Charlotte Typographical union, assumed his new post after appointment by Steve Nance of Atlanta, C. I. O. director of the Deep South division. He plans at an early date to open uptown offices, from which the campaign to organize the textile workers will be conducted.

"Of course, all matters of policy are to be announced by Mr. Nance," said Mr. Nixon, "and my job is to carry out orders given by him. But I might explain that Mr. Nance has made it clear that the policy of the Textile Workers organizing committee is one of organization, conciliation, mutual understanding and peace. Our goal is organization, not strikes. It is our purpose to organize completely and effectively and permanently and peacefully. In assuming this position, I was struck with the similarity between the C. I. O. and the Typographical Union, which has always demanded that its members live up to the contracts into which they have entered. That will be one of the requirements of the textile organization, I have been assured.

Work Is Resumed At Hershey Plant; Election Arranged

HERSHEY, Penna., April 13 (AP)—The Hershey chocolate strike is ended.

Hundreds of men and women workers returned today to the big stone factory. For the first time in 12 days they were not jeered by pickets.

The Hershey Chocolate Corporation said a normal force would be on hand by Monday.

An agreement was reached last night, by which the nearly 3000 employees would vote whether they want the Loyal Workers Club, or the United Chocolate Workers, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to act as their bargaining agency.

Settlement of the strike, which was marked a week ago tomorrow by an onslaught of farmers and non-strikers who drove sit-downers from the plant, was announced by Ralph M. Bashore, secretary of labor and industry.

Mr. Bashore said the election would be supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

He explained the agreement provided that the strikers would "return to work immediately."

Mill Built of Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMESBURY, Mass., April 13—Andrew Greene, 70 Greenwood street, has shown what can be done in spare time. He has built a model windmill from 2189 matches. The article, protected by a glass case, is on display in a local store. It is a representation of an old English windmill.

Traffic Safety Can Be Taught, Experts Insist at Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Ultimate freedom from many causes of traffic accidents was envisaged by Sidney J. Williams, director of the public safety division of the National Safety Council. Before the eighth annual meeting of the Greater New York Safety Council at the Hotel Astor here today. If progress had not been made already in teaching old drivers new tricks, it would be impossible to operate modern automobiles without serious consequences, he said.

"The things that make men misbehave at the steering wheel are much the same as those that have made them misbehave in other situations since the beginning of time," Mr. Williams continued. "The cheerful chap who runs over a cliff because he forgot to get his brakes fixed is a lineal descendant of the cave man who carelessly left his front door open with a tiger in the vicinity.

"The job of teaching people to avoid accidents is essentially the same as teaching them to avoid war or crime and poverty. We have made tremendous progress in some of these fields and I am optimistic enough to believe that we can make equal progress in teaching people how to behave in an automobile."

Universities Could Help

Mr. Williams scored colleges and universities for giving too little attention to a situation where 37,000 fatal accidents occurred in a year and billions of dollars of property were destroyed. He said that learned institutions could be of great help in determining methods for the education of drivers.

"The time has come when the safety movement needs more help," he continued. "It needs assistance both in filling in its program with a multitude of details and also from those who either study or practice the science and art of influencing human behavior."

From Lewis E. MacBrayne, general manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council, the conference heard that through education of the pedestrian a large number of traffic accidents could be eliminated. Pedestrians, he said, are prone "to walk into trouble," but can be taught safe manners for the highways.

"In Massachusetts last year we devoted six months to this matter of instruction on a large scale, and the results were encouraging," he continued. "Pedestrian deaths decreased, although deaths of occupants of automobiles increased. Injuries to pedestrians also declined."

Manufacturers Awake

R. H. Grant, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, voiced the opinion that automobile manufacturers were awake to the problem of safety and regarded it as one of their great responsibilities, besides being a situation of direct economic importance to the motor industry.

"We are giving a great deal of attention to the safety problem," he continued. "I do not hesitate to say that there will be constant improvement in the visibility out of motorcars. There will be better headlighting, improved brakes. Bodies have been strengthened greatly by steel construction."

Mr. Grant doubted that slower automobiles would have a wholly beneficial effect in reducing accidents. He said that proper maintenance of vehicles on the road would be helpful in improving safety conditions.

The conference, which opened this morning, is to continue through Thursday. All phases of accident control are covered on the program which is expected to draw an attendance of 7000.

New York Fair Plans Auction For Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Concessions at the New York World's Fair of 1939 will be auctioned off to the highest bidder, according to an announcement by Grover A. Whalen, president of the fair corporation, today. There are to be 3000 revenue-producing points on the exposition grounds at Flushing Meadows, Queens, he added.

Mr. Whalen said that the corporation had received so many applications for concessions—more than 5000 to date—that it was believed the only equitable basis of award would be from the standpoint of competitive bidding. He did not know of such a policy having been adopted at any other fair.

"All concessionaires who occupy space in the fair grounds will be required to pay space charge or rental fee," he continued. "In addition, they will turn over a portion of the gross receipts, varying according to the type of consession. The average will be 12½ per cent."

No date has been fixed either for the submission of competitive bids or for the award of non-competitive concessions. However, the corporation announced it was ready to receive applications for such arrangements. The general policy of the corporation was said to be that of licensing such facilities as restaurants, amusement devices, stores and specialty shops as separate concessions. Many others would be licensed in groups.

Fresh Mackerel! Broiled, Baked Or Fried in Pan?

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 13 (AP)—Bustling industry disturbed the quiet of this picturesque summer resort today as the van of the Gloucester fleet chugged into harbor with the first of the season's mackerel haul.

Scores of trucks backed up to wharves and refrigerator cars rattled down railroad sidings to receive 100,000 of the sleek, steel-blue fish before sundown and hurry them off to city markets.

Old salts reported plenty of "fire on the water" down the coast last night and predicted the catch would run to $500,000 worth. Their bulging nets decimated the first phosphorescent school about 45 miles southeast of this southernmost tip of New Jersey. The mackerel are caught after dark because they would otherwise see and evade the nets.

The fishermen hoped the catch would be light because the storage houses already hold 25,000,000 pounds of other fish, which tends to drive down the price. Last year 1,000,000 pounds of mackerel were docked at Cape May and Wildwood.

This season's first boatload in, that of Capt. Anthony Linguata, sold for 18 cents a pound, compared with a high of 35 cents in previous years. A month from now the price may drop to two or three cents.

Moving slowly northward, the Gloucester fleet will be busy until the last school passes the Maine coast late in the spring. After that the 200 trawlers will again turn to other varieties of fish off New England.

Fishermen have assumed mackerel go to the Bay of Fundy to spawn, but agents of the Federal Bureau of Fisheries found today many of the early specimens had already laid eggs—1000 miles from the bay. For five years the bureau has been putting tags on mackerel to learn more about their habits.

New Jersey to Rid Roads Of 'Rattle-Trap Cars'

TRENTON, N. J., April 13 (AP)—New Jersey is preparing to rid the roads of "rattle-trap cars," that run minus brakes, proper lighting or other safeguards.

Third state to enact legislation calling for periodic compulsory examination of motor vehicles, Commissioner Arthur W. Magee said New Jersey expects to test 1,000,000 cars twice a year at a fee of 50 cents each.

"Safety inspection will be exactly what the name implies," said Mr. Magee. "It will detect cars that are unsafe and will prevent their use on the highways until the defects have been remedied."

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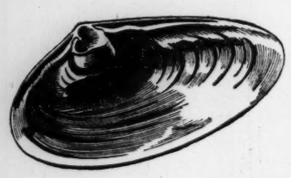

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Anti-War Trade Pact Urged On Neutrals to Force Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 13—International agreement among neutrals to shut off trade with belligerents at the outbreak of war was proposed here as a practical peace step by Edgar Turlington, chief counsel of the Special Mexican Claims Commission, in the final speech before the University of Minnesota round table on "Peace or War."

In effect, Mr. Turlington, who for many years has been connected with the State Department directly, or in advisory capacity, urged extension of America's own neutrality trade policy to other neutrals.

Taking the position that the United States can obtain no absolute assurance of security against involvement in war except by measures in which we cannot succeed without co-operation," Mr. Turlington in effect made a plea for a united front of neutral powers.

Expressing doubt over the new neutrality bill, Mr. Turlington declared it was based on the "cyclone theory of war" under which the "only security lies in retreat to a carefully prepared cellar."

He said, however, that the neutrality proposals are at worst "a mis-step in the right direction"; they might give the nation a "false sense of security," he thought, whereas actually to avoid all risk of involvement in war America might have to discontinue not only trade with potential belligerents, but "its trade with all nations in the region affected by war."

Better for All to Share

The United States could afford such a sacrifice "upon purely national considerations," Mr. Turlington argued, but he asked if it would not be better by international advance agreement among neutrals to divide the risk, and have all share the general refusal to trade with belligerents. Offering a specific program, he asked:

"Might we not go further and suggest that all the countries of the world join in a treaty not only providing for the adoption of a common and solidary attitude as neutrals during a war but also describing in detail their rights and duties as neutrals."

Conceding the difficulty of finding a formula acceptable both to members and non-members of the League, he continued:

"Might we not obtain agreement at least on the suspension at the outset of any war, of all trade with either belligerent?"

The suspension, he said, might continue through the "prevention period of the war." He argued that neutrals, by joint action, could secure a much greater recognition of their rights than in the past acting as individuals.

Points for Consideration

The neutral convention should contain the following points, according to Mr. Turlington:

1. An undertaking of all signatories to suspend all trade with belligerents at the outset of a war.
2. Provisions guaranteeing the validity of shipments of goods between neutrals.
3. The right of neutrals to conduct with belligerents such trade as both sides to the war, by special agreement, acknowledged to be objectionable.

Mr. Turlington also would add permission to transport "essential food supplies" the cutting off of which, he argued, as "a relic of sheer barbarism which might well be discarded by general agreement."

Speaking of his plan as a whole, he said that it would help safeguard neutrality while acting to some extent as a "deterrent to war."

"Signatories of the convention would be inclined to hesitate to go to war when they knew that all participants would at least cut off their trade with a nation resorting to war in violation of its covenants.

World Not Yet Ready

Mr. Turlington added that he did not believe the convention would end war, for that could be accomplished only by establishing an "effective international police force"—a step for which the world was obviously not prepared. But he concluded—

"At great expense—that is, at the sacrifice of our entire trade with belligerents and possibly also with neutrals in the area of war—we could obtain against war the equivalent of the protection afforded to the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys by extremely high levees.

"We can reduce the expense . . . by persuading other neutrals to make the same sacrifices that we consider necessary for our protection and which, of course, we trust they will consider necessary for their protection and for the mitigation, if not the prevention of war. But we cannot be absolutely secure until we, in co-operation with others, or others without our co-operation, have done something about the little streams in the back country by which the huge rivers are sometimes filled to overflowing.

"These little streams, I may add, are sometimes made harmless by such simple influences as the earnest efforts of individuals in our country to understand the point of view of individuals in other countries."

Mrs. Roosevelt in South

GATLINBURG, Tenn., April 13 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, touring the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, planned today to motor to Newfound Gap and then drive into North Carolina to visit the reservation of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians.

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Dorien Leigh and Fritz Henle from Black Star

Ah, Spring, to Sit in the Sun

The caterpillar rolls himself into a cocoon in the fall and stays there all winter. When the warm days come he bites his way out, and, behold, there is a beautiful moth, and they come and sit in a row on the stone foundation of an iron fence surrounding the park wherein grow cherry trees—but there, this seems to be somewhat mixed; beginning about cocoons and moths and running into winter-weary men and women sunning themselves amid the glory of a riot of cherry blossoms a-buzz with bees, and with the sweet earthy scent of moist lawns casting a spell that few can resist and which none want to, because it is spring—when a poem can be lived as well as written, and everyone becomes a poet and each day an inspiration.

Trotzky Presents Data to Disprove Moscow Treason

MEXICO, D. F., April 13 (AP)—Behind a barricade of adobe bricks in a suburban villa, an international fact-finding committee pressed forward today in exploration of Leon Trotzky's "real attitude toward Hitler fascism and Japanese imperialism."

That and other phases of the one-time Bolshevik war lord's defense against Moscow treason trial accusations that he conspired with Germany and Japan to sabotage and partition the Soviet Union were forecast by Albert Goldman of Chicago, Trotzky's counsel, before cross-examination is started.

Mr. Trotzky presented documentary evidence yesterday in an attempt to prove that such a conspiracy as attributed to him in the Moscow treason trials was impossible from the standpoint of times and places.

Elaborate Precautions

Meeting Moscow testimony that he had been visited by conspirators while in Copenhagen in exile, Mr. Trotzky at one point commented, "it was more difficult to get in there than here."

Part of the hearing pivoted on Moscow testimony that Edward Holtzman, Soviet defendant who was executed last August, and two others had met Mr. Trotzky's son, Leon Sedoff, at a Copenhagen hotel in November, 1932, and then went to a small villa and for eight days discussed terrorism in the Soviet Union with Mr. Trotzky.

Berlin Conferee

In answer, Mr. Trotzky pointed to testimony in the same trial by V. P. Olberg, a defendant, that he (Mr. Olberg) and Mr. Sedoff conferred in Berlin, then their place of residence, and talked of going to Copenhagen to see Mr. Trotzky but "our trip never materialized."

Documentary evidence to support Mr. Trotzky's declarations there was no Copenhagen plotting as charged included:

A photostatic copy of Mr. Sedoff's passport, showing no visa for Copenhagen.

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British Developing Air Line To Africa and South America

News in Aviation

Arrangements are on foot for establishment of British airmail and passenger services from London to South America which are to be achieved in two main stages.

A committee, after weighing several plans, has recommended the firm of British Airways for the progressive development of a service between England and West Africa with a trans-South Atlantic service as the ultimate goal. The next year or two is likely to see intensive experimental development of a service as far as the River Gambia, Africa. When this organization is well founded, it is expected to be followed by regular flights to South America.

The first Atlantic crossings probably will be made with de Havilland "Albatross" monoplanes, the successors of the machine which won the race to Australia in 1934. Their calm air range is expected to be about 4000 miles, which is ample for non-stop crossings of North or South Atlantic, with a margin for adverse head-winds.

Aerial Scholarships

The program initiated by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors for scholarships which open an avenue of advancement for poor boys to high executive positions in the aircraft industry, resulted in hundreds of applications. These were reduced to 32, the number requisite for the first year. The plan provides for a grant of £400 for each selected candidate. This sum together with the ordinary apprentice's pay, will enable him to live in reasonable comfort without burdening parents or guardians.

That this method is likely to fulfill expectations is revealed by the high level of talent among youths who have applied. Some candidates who have been selected are said to combine with exceptional scholastic attainments a deep interest in engineering, and some have designed and flown model aircraft.

Australia Builds Planes

Great Britain's preoccupation with her rearmament problem has made Melbourne, Australia, one of the aircraft-building centers of the Commonwealth. Repeated delays in the delivery of ships for the Royal Australian Air Force forced on Australia the conviction that in defense matters the Commonwealth must become more self-sufficient. Activity was stimulated when a recently-formed aircraft corporation, after surveying sites in other Australian capitals, decided upon Fisherman's Bend, on the River Yarra at Melbourne, as the location for its factory for the manufacture of airplanes and engines.

Promptly following the announcement of the plant, Sir Archdale Parkhill, Minister for Defense, said that the Government was prepared to place an order for 40 fighting planes, valued at about £250,000, with the corporation. An American type of ship was decided upon and after the order was announced, Wing Commander Y. T. Wackett, technical adviser to the aircraft corporation, took a number of mechanics to the United States to undergo a course of training at the works of an American company. When the Australian factory is ready, American engineers, who probably will be selected in the United States, also will instruct Australian workmen in problems new to the Commonwealth.

Customary Procedure

The decision to build American planes, Sir Archdale pointed out, was based on the recommendation of the air board, as being the best offering. The close liaison existing between the defense departments of British Empire countries is not affected in the slightest. It is not unusual for one country to manufacture under license the armaments and inventions of another. Because of their preoccupation with orders given by the British Government, it might be more than two years before British factories could deliver the ships needed by the Royal Australian Air Forces. By placing its orders for 40 planes with the Australian corporation, he believed there would be established on a solid basis what promised to be a valuable Australian industry, which will give employment to skilled technicians and tradesmen, and will also be an important factor in the plan of Australia's defense.

Justification for the minister's conclusions was forthcoming in scores of applications for employment at the plane factory, although much preliminary work remains to be done before the factory can be built. A factory which "will give nothing in modernity to anything existing at the present time" is the objective of the directors of the aircraft corporation. Fishermen's Bend, a low-lying area of several hundred acres, has been the center of much controversy, for, in the opinion of many, it forms a uniquely valuable site for a city airport. The new aircraft factory and testing ground will require only 30 acres, and is regarded as ideal for the delivery, ready for flight, of both land planes and seaplanes. Negotiations between federal, state and civic governments, to have the remainder of the area made into the city's airport, still are proceeding.

Plans 5-Day Store Week

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (AP)—Announcing plans for a 40-hour week by closing his Los Angeles and Palm Springs stores on Mondays, R. B. Terkel, merchandising executive, said today. "This may result in a new movement among all retail stores."

New York Society Puts $390,809 On 'Family Service'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—The Charity Organization Society, one of the foremost agencies for helping the needy here, gave service to 22,209 individuals in 5898 families in the fiscal year ending on Sept. 30, 1936, according to the fifty-fifth annual report of the society issued by Stanley P. Davies, general director, today. The essential purpose of the society is "to render family service."

The report contains a brief five-point summary of the society's activities. It says that about half of the families assisted last year received financial aid to the amount of $390,809.

"The proportion of families not receiving financial relief has been growing in recent years, as we have become better known in the communities as a 'service' agency," he adds.

Among the families served, 2429 had no male head in the home. "White-collar" workers, like salesmen, office workers, writers and teachers, constituted 7.4 per cent of the total served by the society.

Two thirds of the families aided had lived in New York State 10 years or more.

Last year, 38.1 per cent of the society's relief expenditures were spent in cases where the need was not due to unemployment.

Announcement is contained in the report that the society's Committee of Criminal Courts has been discontinued after 27 years' work, but out of it has emerged the newly-formed Citizens' Crime Commission of the State of New York.

The report also contains a survey by the society's tenement house committee, which says that about 400,000 persons in New York live under inadequate housing conditions and cannot obtain any immediate benefit from slum clearance and rehousing projects now in process.

Federal Savants Listing Nicknames Of Familiar Birds

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The Government, one of the country's most prolific pamphlet publishers, disclosed today it is preparing a dictionary of nicknames of birds.

Embryo Daniel Websters in the Biological Survey are thumbing through nature books and sportsmen's letters trying to pin together assorted labels for the same feathered fliers.

"Take the great blue heron," said W. L. McAtee, who is editing the dictionary. "Its various names would weigh down a family tree." A "big fly-up-the-creek," he explained, is nothing more than a heron. They also are called "highboys," because they're long-legged. They're known as "old crankys" in North Carolina, "long Toms" in Texas and "wops" in Maryland.

Blue jays are "whisky jacks" in Wisconsin. Some call screech owls "kittenheads." "Bumble-bee dippers," "didappers" and "butterbowls" are buffle-head ducks. "Crybaby" is a name for Hutchins goose. Alabamians call the American coot a "fool-hen." The blue goose is a "wavy black" in Manitoba.

The black duck is "blue wing" in Nova Scotia, "Blackjack" in Kentucky, "brown duck" in New Jersey, "velvet" in Wisconsin and "nigger-duck" in Connecticut.

The cuckoo is a rain-heralder. He's called "chow-chow" and "kow-bird," because of the loud and gutteral notes he makes, particularly noisy at the approach of rain.

New Airline Passenger Routes for Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—A new daily passenger air service, linking Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, will be launched late this spring, according to plans of the Prairie Airways. Later in the summer the service will be extended to North Battleford, Meadow Lake, Ile à la Crosse and Goldfields in northern Saskatchewan.

The company is purchasing three new Cessna airplanes, equipped for instrument flying.

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Hughes on the Jones-Laughlin Steel Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—The majority opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Wagner Labor Relations Act as applied to the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, is reproduced herewith in the form of salient excerpts together with summaries of the remaining portions.

Chief Justice Hughes, delivering the court's opinion, first summarized the legal proceedings leading up to an appeal to the Supreme Court, and outlined the provisions of the Wagner act. He then reviewed certain undisputed factual findings of the National Labor Relations Board indicating the widespread nature of the Jones and Laughlin enterprise:

"The labor board has found: The corporation is organized under the laws of Pennsylvania and has its principal office at Pittsburgh. It is engaged in the business of manufacturing iron and steel in plants situated in Pittsburgh and near-by Aliquippa, Penna. It manufactures and distributes a widely diversified line of steel and pig iron, being the fourth largest producer of steel in the United States.

"With its subsidiaries—19 in number—it is a completely integrated enterprise, owning and operating ore, coal and limestone properties, lake and river transportation facilities and terminal railroads located at its manufacturing plants.

"Approximately 75 per cent of its product is shipped out of Pennsylvania.

Heart of the Business

"Summarizing these operations, the labor board concluded that the works in Pittsburgh and Aliquippa 'might be likened to the heart of a self-contained, highly integrated body. They draw in the raw materials from Michigan, Minnesota, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, in part through arteries and by means controlled by the respondent; they transform the materials and then pump them out to all parts of the nation through the vast mechanism which the respondent has elaborated.'"

Those findings of the Labor Board which were disputed, the Chief Justice continued, dealt with the relation of the steel corporation to its employees and the trade union.

"While respondent criticizes the evidence and the attitude of the board, which is described as being hostile toward employers and particularly toward those who insisted upon their constitutional rights, respondent did not take advantage of its opportunity to present evidence to refute that which was offered to show discrimination and coercion.

No Ground in Record

"In this situation, the record presents no ground for setting aside the order of the board so far as the facts pertaining to the circumstances and purpose of the discharge of the employees are concerned. Upon that point it is sufficient to say that the evidence supports the findings of the board that respondent discharged these men 'because of their union activity and for the purpose of discouraging membership in the union.' We turn to the questions of law which respondent urges in contesting the validity and application of the act."

The court then turned to the questions of law, dealing with them under five main headings.

I. The Scope of the Act.

It was noted that the act was "challenged in its entirety as an attempt to regulate all industry, thus invading the reserved powers of the states over their local concerns." Then:

"The authority of the Federal Government may not be pushed to such an extreme as to destroy the distinction, which the commerce clause itself establishes, between commerce "among the several States" and the internal concerns of a State. That distinction between what is national and what is local in the activities of commerce is vital to the maintenance of our Federal system. Id.

To Save, Not Destroy

"But we are not at liberty to deny effect to specific provisions, which Congress has constitutional power to enact, by superimposing upon them inferences from general legislative declarations of an ambiguous character, even if found in the same statute. The cardinal principle of statutory construction is to save and not to destroy. We have repeatedly held that as between two possible interpretations of a statute, by one of which it would be unconstitutional and by the other valid, our plain duty is to adopt that which will save the act.

"We think it clear that the National Labor Relations Act may be construed so as to operate within the sphere of constitutional authority."

The court then plunged into the question of what constitutes the powers of Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

"The critical words of this (Wagner Act) provision, prescribing the limits of the board's authority in dealing with the labor practices, are 'affecting commerce.' The act specifically defines the 'commerce' to which it refers [Section 2 (6)]:

"'The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several states, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory, or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign country.'

"There can be no question that the commerce thus contemplated by the act (aside from that within a Territory or the District of Columbia) is interstate and foreign commerce in the constitutional sense. The act also defines the term 'affecting commerce' [Section 2 (7)]:

"'The term "affecting commerce" means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce, or having led or tending to lead to a labor dispute burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce.'

"This definition is one of exclusion as well as inclusion. The grant of authority to the board does not purport to extend the relationship between all industrial employees and employers. Its terms do not impose collective bargaining upon all industry regardless of effects upon interstate or foreign commerce. It purports to reach only what may be deemed to burden or obstruct that commerce and, thus qualified, it must be construed as contemplating the exercise of control within constitutional bounds.

"It is a familiar principle that acts which directly burden or obstruct interstate or foreign commerce, or its free flow, are within the reach of the congressional power. Acts having that effect are not rendered immune because they grow out of labor disputes.

Effect on Commerce

"It is the effect upon commerce, not the source of the injury, which is the criterion. Whether or not particular action does affect commerce in such a close and intimate fashion as to be subject to federal control, and hence to lie within the authority conferred upon the board, is left by the statute to be determined as individual cases arise. We are thus to inquire whether in the instant case the constitutional boundary has been passed.

II. The Unfair Labor Practices.

The Court quotes sections of the Act which were violated, in the opinion of the National Labor Relations Board, by the Steel Corporation. Then:

"Thus, in its present application, the statute goes no further than to safeguard the right of employees to self-organization and to select representatives of their own choosing for collective bargaining or other mutual protection without restraint or coercion by their employer.

"That is a fundamental right. Employees have as clear a right to organize and select their representatives for lawful purposes as the respondent has to organize its business and select its own officers and agents.

"Discrimination and coercion to prevent the free exercise of the right of employees to self-organization and representation is a proper subject for condemnation by competent legislative authority.

Reason for Unions

"Long ago we stated the reason for labor organizations. We said that they were organized out of the necessities of the situation; that a single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer; that he was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and family; that if the employer refused to pay him the wages that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and resist the arbitrary and unfair treatment; that union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on an equality with their employer."

III. The application of the Act to Employees Engaged in Production.

"Respondent says that whatever may be said of employees engaged in interstate commerce, the industrial relations and activities in the manufacturing department of respondent's enterprise are not subject to federal regulation.

"The argument rests upon the proposition that manufacturing in itself is not commerce. (Several cases are cited.)

"The Government distinguishes these cases. The various parts of respondent's enterprise are described as interdependent and as thus involving 'a great movement of iron ore, coal and limestone along well-defined paths to the steel mills, thence through them and thence in the form of steel products into the consuming centers of the country—a definite and well-understood course of business.'

"It is urged that these activities constitute a 'stream' or 'flow' of commerce, of which the Aliquippa manufacturing plant is the focal point, and that industrial strife at that point would cripple the entire movement. . . .

Power Not Denied

"Although activities may be intrastate in character when separately considered, if they have such a close and substantial relation to interstate commerce that their control is essential or appropriate to protect that commerce from burdens and obstructions, Congress cannot be denied the power to exercise that control. Schecter Corporation v. United States, supra.

"Undoubtedly the scope of this power must be considered in the light of our dual system of government and may not be extended so as to embrace effects upon interstate commerce so indirect and remote that to embrace them, in view of our complex society, would effectually obliterate the distinction between what is national and what is local and create a completely centralized government. Id.

"The question is necessarily one of degree.

"That intrastate activities, by reason of close and intimate relation to interstate commerce, may fall within federal control is demonstrated in the case of carriers who are engaged in both interstate and intrastate transportation. There federal control has been found essential to secure the freedom of interstate traffic from interference or unjust discrimination and to promote the efficiency of the interstate service. . . .

"The close and intimate effect which brings the subject within the reach of federal power may be due to activities in relation to productive industry although the industry when separately viewed is local. This has been abundantly illustrated in the application of the Federal Anti-Trust Act. . . .

The Schechter Case

"In the Schechter case, supra, we found that the effect there was so remote as to be beyond the federal power. To find 'immediacy or directness' there was to find it 'almost everywhere,' a result inconsistent with the maintenance of our federal system."

IV. Effects of the Unfair Labor Practice on the Steel Corporation's enterprise.

"Giving full weight to respondent's contention with respect to a break in the complete continuity of the 'stream of commerce' by reason of respondent's manufacturing operations, the fact remains that the stoppage of those operations by industrial strife would have a most serious effect upon interstate commerce.

"In view of respondent's far-flung activities, it is idle to say that the effect would be indirect or remote. It is obvious that it would be immediate and might be catastrophic. We are asked to shut our eyes to the plainest facts of our national life and to deal with the question of direct and indirect effects in an intellectual vacuum.

"Because there may be but indirect and remote effects upon interstate commerce in connection with a host of local enterprises throughout the country, it does not follow that other industrial activities do not have such a close and intimate relation to interstate commerce as to make the presence of industrial strife a matter of the most urgent national concern. . . .

"Experience has abundantly demonstrated that the recognition of the right of employees to self-organization and to have representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining is often an essential condition of industrial peace. Refusal to confer and negotiate has been one of the most prolific causes of strife. This is such an outstanding fact in the history of labor disturbances that it is a proper subject of judicial notice and requires no citation of instances. . . .

"It is not necessary again to detail the facts as to respondent's enterprise. Instead of being beyond the pale, we think that it presents in a most striking way the close and intimate relation which a manufacturing industry may have to interstate commerce and we have no doubt that Congress had constitutional authority, to safeguard the right of respondent's employees to self-organization and freedom in the choice of representatives for collective bargaining.

V. The Means Which the Act Employs.

"Respondent asserts its right to conduct its business in an orderly manner without being subjected to arbitrary restraints. What we have said points to the fallacy in the argument. . . .

Doesn't Compel Agreements

"Restraint for the purpose of preventing an unjust interference with that right cannot be considered arbitrary or capricious. . . .

"The act does not compel agreements between employers and employees. It does not compel any agreement whatever. It does not prevent the employer 'from refusing to make a collective contract and hiring individuals on whatever terms' the employer 'may by unilateral action determine.'

"The act expressly provides in Section 9 (a) that any individual employee or a group of employees shall have the right at any time to present grievances to their employer. The theory of the act is that free opportunity for negotiation with accredited representatives of employees is likely to promote industrial peace and may bring about the adjustments and agreements which the act in itself does not attempt to compel. . . .

"The act does not interfere with the normal exercise of the right of the employer to select its employees or to discharge them. The employer may not, under cover of their self-organization and representation, and, on the other hand, the board is not entitled to make its authority a pretext for interference with the right of discharge when that right is exercised for other reasons than such intimidation and coercion. The true purpose is the subject of investigation with full opportunity to show the facts.

"It would seem that when employers freely recognize the right of their employees to their own organizations and their unrestricted right of representation there will be much less occasion for controversy in respect to the free and appropriate exercise of the right of selection and discharge. . . .

"Our conclusion is that the order of the board was within its competency and that the act is valid as here applied. The judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals is reversed and the cause is remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

"It is so ordered."

South Carolina Adopts Roadside Erosion Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—In establishment of roadside erosion control methods, South Carolina is numbered among the 19 states that have instituted this service in co-operation with the soil conservation service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Methods developed in erosion control on farmlands will be used to protect sections of state and federal aid highways this year under plans now being worked out among state highways departments, the bureau of public roads and the soil conservation service.

What Wagner Ruling Means

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Here are answers to some questions of the man-in-the-street concerning the Wagner Labor Relations Act, upheld yesterday by the Supreme Court:

Q. What rights does the National Labor Relations Act guarantee to labor?

A. It gives workers the right to organize unions and to bargain collectively with their employers through chosen representatives. It restrains employers from "unfair labor practices," including interference with labor organizations and discrimination against their members.

Q. Who enforces these rights and guarantees?

A. The National Labor Relations Board, a three-member quasi-judicial unit of the Federal Government.

Q. Does the Wagner Act set up wage and hour standards?

A. No. It merely assures the worker the right to bargain for them.

No Ban on Strikes

Q. Will it stop all strikes?

A. The law says "nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike." J. Warren Madden, chairman of the board, said if employers will comply, further strikes will not be necessary to establish the right of collective bargaining.

Q. How does the board determine what organization will represent the workers in a plant?

A. By taking a secret vote of the workers. The representatives named by a majority of the employees become the exclusive spokesmen for all the employees.

Q. Can a worker choose not to join the selected union?

A. Yes, but the union would still speak for him in bargaining on wages and working conditions.

Henry Ford's Case

Q. Henry Ford has declared he would deal with his men individually and not through unions. How does the court decision affect his policy?

A. Chairman Madden said "it leaves Henry Ford subject to the law," which guarantees the right of workers to collective bargaining.

Q. In the General Motors and Chrysler labor disputes, both companies agreed after the strikes to recognize the union as representative of its own members but not of other workers. How was this possible?

A. No election was requested to determine if the union spoke for a majority of employees.

Q. Can corporations still promote "company unions" or employee representation plans?

A. The law forbids corporations from dominating or interfering with unions or contributing to their support. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said "it means the end of company unions."

Limits Board's Power

Q. Will the Labor Relations Board have authority over bargaining in all industrial plants in the United States?

A. No. The law applies only to firms held to be in interstate commerce.

Q. Who decides whether a firm is in interstate commerce?

A. Lawyers believe future decisions of the Supreme Court will determine cases where a question arises.

Q. Is an owner barred from dismissing any union man without consent of the union?

A. No, but a worker cannot be dismissed because of union membership or activity.

Q. Suppose a company believes the board has been unfair. Has it any redress?

A. Yes, it can defend itself in hearings before the board, and attack the board's order in federal court.

Dissent on Jones Steel Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13 — The principal points made by the dissenting minority of the United States Supreme Court on the Jones-Laughlin, Fruehauf and Friedman cases follow. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice McReynolds, speaking for himself and Messrs. Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler.

"The court as we think departs from well-established principles followed in Schechter vs. the United States (the NIRA case) and Carter vs. Carter Coal Company. . . . Every consideration brought forward to uphold the act before us was applicable to support the acts held unconstitutional in causes decided within two years.

"It puts into the hands of a board power of control over purely local industry beyond anything heretofore deemed permissible. . . .

"We are told that Congress may protect the 'stream of commerce' and that one who buys raw material without the State, manufactures it therein and ships the output to another State is in that stream. Therefore it is said he may be prevented from doing anything which may interfere with its flow.

"This, too, goes beyond the constitutional limitations heretofore enforced. If a man raises cattle and regularly delivers them to a carrier for interstate shipment, may Congress prescribe the conditions under which he may employ or discharge helpers on the ranch?

The Case of Mine Products

"The products of a mine pass daily into interstate commerce; many things are brought to it from other states. Are the owners and the miners within the power of Congress in respect of the latter's tenure and discharge? May a mill owner be prohibited from closing his factory or discontinuing his business because so to do would stop the flow of products to and from his plant in interstate commerce?

"May employees in a factory be restrained from quitting work in a body because this will close the factory and thereby stop the flow of commerce?

"May arson of a factory be made a federal offense whenever this would interfere with such flow?

"If the business cannot continue with the existing wage scale, may Congress command a reduction? If the ruling of the court just announced is adhered to these questions suggest some of the problems certain to arise.

"And if this theory of a continuous 'stream of commerce' as now defined is correct, will it become the duty of the Federal Government hereafter to suppress every strike which by possibility may cause a blockade in that stream?

"Moreover, since Congress has intervened, are labor relations between most manufacturers and their employees removed from all control by the State?

"To this argument Arkadelphia Milling Company v. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, et al., 249 U. S. 134, 150, affords an adequate reply. No such continuous stream is shown by these records as that which counsel assume.

"There is no ground on which reasonably to hold that refusal by a manufacturer, whose raw materials come from states other than that of his factory and whose products are regularly carried to other states, to bargain collectively with employees in his manufacturing plant, directly affects interstate commerce.

Two Distinct Streams

"In such business, there is not one but two distinct movements or streams in interstate transportation. The first brings in raw material and there ends. Then follows manufacture, a separate and local activity. Upon completion of this, and not before, the second distinct movement or stream in interstate commerce begins and the products go to other states. Such is the common course for small as well as large industries.

"It is unreasonable and unprecedented to say the commerce clause confers upon Congress power to govern relations between employers and employees in these local activities. Stout v. Pratt, 12 F supp. 864.

"In Schechter's case we condemned as unauthorized by the commerce clause assertion of Federal power in respect of commodities which had come to rest after interstate transportation. And, in Carter's case, we held Congress lacked power to regulate labor relations in respect to commodities before interstate commerce has begun.

"It is gravely stated that experience teaches that if any employer discourages membership in 'any organization of any kind' 'in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose in whole or in part of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment or conditions of work,' discontent may follow and this in turn may lead to a strike, and as the outcome of the strike there may be a block in the stream of interstate commerce. Therefore Congress may inhibit the discharge! Whatever effect any cause of discontent may ultimately have upon commerce is far too indirect to justify congressional regulation. Almost anything—marriage, birth, death—may in some fashion affect commerce. . . .

"The interference (with interstate commerce) struck at must be direct and material, not some mere possibility contingent on wholly uncertain events; and there must be no impairment of rights guaranteed. . . .

"The right to contract is fundamental and includes the privilege of selecting those with whom one is willing to assume contractual obligations. This right is unduly abridged."

President to Push Child Labor And Wages-Hours Legislation

(Continued From Page 1)

not mean, it is pointed out by some, that his pressure should be relaxed.

As one independent Senator is purported to have said to a newspaper writer last night:

"Maybe we can shelve the court bill now, and center on a constitutional amendment directing the President of the United States, whenever he finds it valuable to the public interest, to scare the Supreme Court of the United States."

The analogy with the House of Lords packing proposal in Great Britain in 1911 is widely quoted. Many observers today recall that the Asquith Government never actually packed the upper chamber, that the mere threat—backed by serious determination—was enough to cause the Lords to capitulate.

But in the United States, as the President is understood to be telling his friends today, matters are not so simple. It is true that, as of today, the hairline majority of the court is with the President, what tomorrow may hold nobody can predict.

Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt is also represented to be considering the effect of the decisions on the lower federal courts. Three important circuit courts were overruled by the vote of one Supreme Court justice. The weighty opinions of a panel of Liberty League lawyers were overruled. The best judgments of most objective lawyers, and even of New Dealers, in the light of court precedents, were equally overruled.

What of Precedents?

Exactly where the lower courts now stand for precedents is a related puzzle. The Schechter and Carter cases are still on the books, though in large measure set aside by the Wagner Act decisions. As Mr. Justice McReynolds said in the extemporaneous speech accompanying his dissent: "This court has decided again and again within the last 50 years, and particularly in the last two years, that manufacturing is only incidentally related to interstate commerce and that Congress has no authority to interfere with manufacturing, operating as such. We had supposed that was settled as much as anything can be settled."

Washington is, of course, a politically minded community. It cannot help noting that the Supreme Court decisions won by the New Deal have almost all come since the November elections, and that several of the more important of them have come since the President's court plan was released. They have further noted that two of the major decisions, at least, were, in the eyes of most lawyers, flat reversals of other decisions taken within the last two years. Here is the record of cases won this term by the New Deal:

Arms embargo 7-1.
Prison labor 8-0.
Silver profits 8-0.
Abrogation of gold payments applied to bullion 5-4.
Frazier-Lemke 9-0.
Railway labor 9-0.
Wagner Act 5-4.

The Adkins Reversal

To which should be added the court's 5-4 ruling reversing the Adkins decision and upholding the Washington State Minimum Wage Law, a state rather than a federal statute.

The sequence of events is attributed variously by observers: some are convinced that Mr. Justice Roberts has taken heed of the underlying forces which are operating for a broad rather than a narrow interpretation of the Constitution.

The court, in short, seems to have put into effect President Roosevelt's eloquent words in his annual message to Congress on Jan. 6, 1937:

"The vital need is not an alteration of our fundamental law, but an increasingly enlightened view with reference to it. . . . The judicial branch . . . is asked by the people to do its part in making democracy successful. We do not ask the courts to call nonexistent powers into being, but we have a right to expect that conceded powers or those legitimately implied shall be made effective instruments for the common good."

These words were implemented by the "court-packing" plan, and a national controversy precipitated. The end is not yet, but already it is clear that the road to sound legislative progress in social legislation is now open.

County Gets Electric Light

NEWBERRY, S. C.—More than 200 subscribing families of Newberry county recently had the pleasure of enjoying electric lights for the first time when the current for the initial rural electrification administration power line was turned on.

School Held Place To Debate Issues

ITHACA, N. Y., April 13 (AP)—Dr. C. B. Moore, professor of rural education at Cornell University, told delegates attending the annual Cornell institute for parent-teacher leaders today that "controversial issues must be faced in public schools."

Dr. Moore said "one reason for restricting the discussion of social and civic issues is the possibility of friction among various interests concerned. "But," he asserted, "the way to satisfactory adjustment is not always pleasant. Our various educational agencies must accept responsibility for training young citizens to face political facts with good poise.

Dr. Moore declared that "intelligent American children are going to discuss debatable social and civic issues whether the elders wish it or not."

Ousted Men 'Count Their Pay'

PITTSBURGH, April 13 (AP)—The mill men whose discharge from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation led to the Supreme Court's validation of the Wagner Labor Act, met today to calculate how much back pay they will receive under the court's decision and to press for reinstatement.

All but one of the 10 steel workers gathered at the headquarters of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, focal point of John L. Lewis' drive to organize the steel industry.

The men who claimed they were discharged because of union activity, received news of the decision with mixed emotions. Some celebrated last night in Aliquippa, Penna., sits of a Jones & Laughlin mill from which they were discharged more than a year ago. Others remained at home.

Figure Back Pay

But all got busy with pencils and figured they would receive between $1500 and $2500 in back pay.

While leaders of the steel committee welcomed the court's decision as giving impetus to their campaign, Earl P. Reed, counsel for Jones & Laughlin, expressed the opinion the ruling might "cut both ways."

Where the union is the minority group, he said, it would have no right to bargain even for its own members, as the act gives exclusive bargaining rights to the majority.

Election Necessary

Asked if the collective bargaining contracts which the committee had signed with 50 steel corporations gave it the right to speak for all the workers, Mr. Reed replied:

"I would not want to say. I would think, however, that in the case of a contest the board would have to call for an election to determine the majority representation."

Mr. Reed represented the Weirton Steel Company in its successful fight against the original Wagner bill. He is regarded as an authority on the measure.

"The law applies," he said, "where a company is so extensively engaged in interstate commerce that its labor disputes might be a burden on commerce.

"Apparently each case will depend on its own facts and make it difficult to advise when the law applies."

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee pointed out that the decision in the Jones & Laughlin case would send 10 discharged employees back to work with 14 months' accumulated pay. The men had been employed at the Aliquippa works.

John Brophy and Clinton Golden, regional officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization, said the ruling would end company unions.

Ferry Lessons Proposed For New York City Schools

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—If Ellsworth B. Buck can have his way, New York City school children are going to learn some corollaries to the three R's at the rail of a ferry boat. Chairman of the committee on buildings and sites, of the Board of Education, Mr. Buck got to thinking what a fine thing it would be for the city's future citizens to find out about foreign trade by looking at American bottoms tethered to their piers.

That led to the same conclusion as to civics and geography, and the upshot of it was, he carried the matter to Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia and the superintendent of schools. They nodded approval.

Under Mr. Buck's proposal, a city-owned ferry, which would accommodate 1100 children, would ply the East and Hudson rivers and New York Bay in May, June, September and October to provide supplemental instruction in classroom study by visual education. The education board's instructional affairs committee is looking into the matter.

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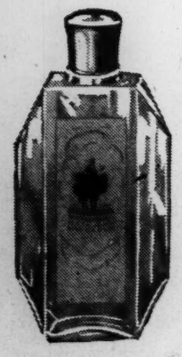
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Ford Hope of Barring C. I. O. Seen in Loyalty of Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13 — Where does the Wagner Labor Act decision leave Henry Ford?

That is the question Washington is asking, and in this connection Mr. Ford is taken largely as a symbol of a still considerable group of employers who have fought unionization from the outset and who sincerely believe the country is better served by the traditional individualism or "unfettered" working men.

The answer seems to be that Mr. Ford may avoid the otherwise inevitable victory of C. I. O., if he can persuade a majority of his workers to bargain with him as a local entity rather than on a national basis. But bargain he must; the law says so and now the Supreme Court sustains the law.

Ford Resisted NRA

Mr. Ford almost alone successfully resisted the restrictions and encroachments of NRA until backed up by the Supreme Court. Now, however, he finds this ally no longer with him. His position is similar to that of many who hitherto have looked to the courts for a refuge from the New Deal.

In the case of Mr. Ford, however, there appears to be a final alternative to the victory of the Lewis-led industrial union which has swept into victory elsewhere in the automobile industry. Mr. Ford could have freedom from the C. I. O., it appears, at a price. But it would be a high price, and whether he would pay it is the question.

If Ford workers could be persuaded, without coercion, that by clinging to Mr. Ford as against an outside union they stand to benefit, they have a legal right to invoke the Wagner Labor Act against the C. I. O. or other agency. The machinery in each case is the same. A group of workers demands collective bargaining. They invoke the Wagner Act. The National Labor Relations Board holds a plant referendum. Whichever group gets a majority of workers bargains with the employer as the sole agent for all the workers, majority and minority alike.

Higher Wage Scale

Mr. Ford's wage scale is above other manufacturers and it is conceivable his employees would prefer to take their chances on a plant basis. A big new wage increase, such as Mr. Ford recently hinted, doubtless would weigh in the matter. On the other hand, coercion of any sort would bring down the wrath of the labor board whose authority cannot now be gainsaid.

The device of invoking the Wagner Act against the C. I. O. is having its first test in the Hershey chocolate plant in Pennsylvania, where a sit-down strike precipitated retaliatory action by local farmers. Non-strikers organized themselves as a "loyal" workers club, asserting they were a majority group and called a plant election under the labor board in an effort to oust the C. I. O.-United Chocolate Workers' Union.

The Wagner Act was established specifically to eliminate the "company union," which was defined as a union dominated by the employer, who was found in most instances to have veto power over the company union, to contribute to its funds and otherwise to exercise indirect control. All such activity is now outlawed as "unfair labor practice." A plant union which exists as the voluntary will of the workers as against a national union, however, is legal under the Wagner Act, and is a possibility both at Hershey and at the Ford factories, where relatively high wages have been the rule.

Act Terms Unfair

Employers, however, term the Wagner Act unfair, because at a later time a new election may be called by the Labor Board, on petition from plant workers, the results of which may alter the siuation.

In a recent Senate address, Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, sponsor of the act, admitted the theoretical possibility of a plant union not dominated by the company, but declared he never had seen one. Undoubtedly such a union would be carefully scrutinized by the Labor Board, to insure its independence.

Wagner

(Continued from Page 1)

terms in the great motor industries were drawn up they embodied the very principles of just dealing and fairness which were written into the Labor Act and unanimously approved today by the court."

Complimenting the court for "putting aside the narrow notion of the horse and buggy days" that the Federal Government can act only in a narrow and artificial sphere of supposed "interstate commerce," Senator Wagner said:

"Not more than three times in our history have we by peaceful means won so important a victory for the average citizen."

"In holding that what happens in our great manufacturing industries is of national import, the court has performed an act of industrial statesmanship ranking alongside the work done in the days of John Marshall," he said, adding:

"The principles of the labor law were founded upon the accepted facts that we must have democracy in industry as well as in government; that democracy in industry means fair participation by those who work in the decisions vitally affecting their lives and livelihoods; and that the workers in our great mass production industries can enjoy this participation only if allowed to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

Air Survey in New Jersey To Aid Soil Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Md., April 13 — Selection of three Maryland counties to receive aerial photographic surveys by the Federal Government for an accurate check of acreage in connection with soil conservation, was announced here today. The counties are Talbot and Queen Anne's, on the Eastern Shore, and Frederick on the western side of the bay. The expense of the survey and scaling will be borne by the Federal Government with only a small proportion of the cost resting upon the farmers.

Motor Union Head Says Ford Strike Now Unnecessary

DETROIT, April 13 (AP) — Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, predicted today that the Federal Government would "force" the Ford Motor Company to deal with the union under the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Jubilant over the Supreme Court decision upholding the Wagner Act, he declared that "a strike to force Henry Ford to recognize the U. A. W. A. will not be necessary now."

Union officials announced an intensive membership campaign among Ford workers would be begun immediately. One method of operation, Ed. Hall, second vice-president, said, would be to broadcast appeals to Ford employees from an airplane flying over the Ford Rouge plant.

Mr. Hall recently made such a broadcast through powerful amplifiers from an airplane soaring over Detroit.

No comment was forthcoming from the Ford Company or from Henry Ford, who announced recently from his winter home at Ways, Ga., that his company would inaugurate the highest wages in history "as soon as this labor mess is over."

He made that statement shortly after reports were published that the Ford Company planned a $10 minimum wage, far in excess of union demands, to combat the U. A. W. A. membership drive.

Mr. Martin said the U. A. W. A. would seek immediate reinstatement by the Fruehauf Trailer Co. of seven employees allegedly discharged for union activities, with payment of wages dating to the summer of 1935 when they were dismissed. The Fruehauf Company was one of five defendents in cases decided yesterday by the Supreme Court.

Pat in Chrysler Case

The U. A. W. A. chieftain said the union would stand pat on its agreement with the Chrysler Corporation, waiving its right under the Wagner Act to petition for an election. The Wagner Act specifies that a union which proves in an election that it has a majority membership shall be entitled to exclusive recognition as the bargaining agency, but Mr. Martin said that "we have sole bargaining rights in Chrysler plants under the strike settlement."

The General Motors situation was somewhat complicated by a strike in the Oshawa (Ont.) plant of General Motors of Canada.

Mr. Martin and other U. A. W. A. officials were to confer with General Motors executives on the Canadian strike and on proposed changes in the terms of the recent agreement covering United States plants.

Mr. Martin expressed the belief yesterday the Oshawa strike would be settled "in a day or two." He and Hugh Thompson, U. A. W. A. organizer at Oshawa, asserted recently at Oshawa that strikes might be called in United States General Motors plants if the Canadian strike is not settled shortly, but Mr. Martin declined to comment on that statement here.

Mr. Martin denied reports that the national executive board of the U. A. W. A. was contemplating disciplinary action against local leaders and organizers in connection with strikes that have occurred in General Motors plants. The reports specifically were that an investigation of recent strikes at Flint would be started at a special board meeting called for Monday. He, however, declared that "we are ready and willing to shoulder the responsibility for our own people, but we cannot shoulder responsibility for the acts of plant managers who desire to destroy the union."

The Case With Ford

Commenting at length on the Ford situation, Mr. Martin added:

"The (Supreme Court) decision obviously will minimize the necessity for strikes in any plant, since it eliminates causes of strikes. . . .

"The International Union of United Automobile Workers is now in a position to render service to the worker without company interference. The decision of the Supreme Court now gives the Ford workers the opportunity to join a union free from intimidation and coercion by the company spies.

"The International Union will begin immediately a concerted drive among Ford workers. The Ford employees no longer need fear to join. Henry Ford is not bigger than the United States Government. The United States Supreme Court has spoken—the U. A. W. will act. Mr. Ford will recognize and deal with the U. A. W., even at the price of changing his mind."

Purchase of a $5,000,000 turbo-generator for use at the Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company was cited today by observers as part of Henry Ford's announced plan to increase production.

The generator, ordered personally by Ford yesterday on his return from Ways, Ga., will step up the capacity of the giant Ford powerhouse by 50 per cent, company officials said.

Some observers saw the purchase as part of Ford plan to "demonstrate some real competition in quantity production with new methods that will call for more skill, higher wages and a larger number of employees" as soon as "this strike mess is over."

The generator, one of the largest of its kind in industrial America, will produce 150,000 horse power.

McGill Students Plan 45-Day Tour of Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Students of McGill University will leave from Montreal, July 3, on a tour of Europe. They will visit France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, and Scotland, covering a period of 45 days. After visiting France and Germany, the party will embark at Bremen for a 14-day cruise of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, returning ultimately to England.

The McGill Martlets Club, the members of which will make the tour, will be entertained abroad by various foreign student societies. Prominent in the itineraries will be the attendance at the various musical festivals at Munich, Salzburg, and Bayreuth, as well as Shakespeare Memorial Theater performances at Stratford-on-Avon.

Federal Hand Is Extended

(Continued From Page 1)

in the general scheme of things is also dominantly affected by the decisions. The opinions, sweeping though they were, and revolutionary in some of their implications, received a "good press," and there is a general feeling in Washington that the court has bridged the chasm between the days of rugged individualism and the changed conditions of modern times.

The paramount importance of the vote of Mr. Justice Roberts is pointed to in swinging the court majority from the conservative to the liberal side, for in the even balance between the four broad constructionist judges and the four strict constructionist judges, it is the peripatetic voice of Mr. Justice Roberts which holds the balance of power.

Of the five decisions yesterday the most important one was in the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company case, in which the historic opinion was written by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes. This ruling was controlling for the two other cases involving manufacturing—automobiles (Fruehauf Trailer Case) and clothing (Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing case) in addition to these, the court unanimously upheld the Wagner Act in the Washington, Virginia & Maryland Coach Company case, and in the Associated Press case.

In the latter, the four "conservative" judges, McReynolds, Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler withheld their opinion as to whether interstate commerce was involved, but based their dissent on the ground that the law invaded freedom of the press. But here as elsewhere the five "liberal" judges: Hughes, Brandeis, Stone, Cardozo and Roberts held as a unit, to support the validity of the act.

With all the secondary consequences, economic, political and social, stemming from the decision, the dominating feature was the monumental opinion in the Jones and Laughlin case, written by the Chief Justice.

In this opinion, Chief Justice Hughes laid down finally the rule that potential stoppage of industrial operations of a large concern by strike or similar cause was imbued with such national concern as to come within the authority of Congress to regulate.

Liberty League 'Reversed'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—When the Supreme Court handed down its decision yesterday on the Wagner Act, it was not the first time that a public verdict had been rendered on the matter. An unofficial "Supreme Court" of 58 American Liberty League lawyers in September, 1935, solemnly considered the same law and rejected it—unanimously. The now defunct lawyers' committee of the league found the satute unconstitutional from first to last and so advised their clients after first holding a "decision day" before a group of Washington correspondents in a scene which was in its way unique, and one of the most extraordinary incidents in the busy history of the whole New Deal.

The American Liberty League's "decision" was handed down Sept. 5, 1935, two long years before the real Supreme Court got around to the same matter. Newspaper correspondents were summoned to hear the momentous news, and found themselves in a marble columned hotel ballroom faintly reminiscent of the old Supreme Court chamber. Half a dozen of the "judges" sat behind a massive mahogany table and attempted to uphold a dignified restraint while for a solid hour critical or amused reporters fired questions which is some instances bordered on ridicule.

Seriously Studied

But although the correspondents permitted themselves the license of sharp questions at the conference, the opinion of the lawyers was treated seriously in most instances in next day's papers and carried considerable weight in the presidential election which was then beating up over the political horizon.

The "National Lawyers Committee" of the American Liberty League had as its chairman Raoul E. Desvermine, whose firm was counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, while the chairman of the "subcommittee on industrial relations and labor legislation" was Earl F. Reed, member of a Pittsburgh law firm. These two, with Jouett Shouse, head of the league, answered most of the questions.

The decision of the 58 lawyers declared:

"Considering the act in the light of our history, the established form of government, and the decisions of our highest court, we have no hesitancy in concluding that it is unconstitutional and that it constitutes a complete departure from our constitutional and traditional theories of government."

The opinion itself was a formidable document prepared like a Supreme Court decision, 127 pages long, and citing three pages of case precedents at the end.

Propriety Questioned

Questions put by the correspondents to the panel of lawyers turned largely on the propriety of an unofficial group setting itself up as arbiter of a law passed by Congress. Efforts to elucidate how the 58 lawyers had been selected were unavailing other than the explanation by Mr. Desvermine that he, with a committee of four, had picked them. The group contained many prominent names. There were James M. Beck, Bainbridge Colby, Frederic R. Coudert, John W. Davis, Joseph B. Ely, Forney Johnston, Gurney E. Newlin, former Senator David A. Reed, Frederick H. Stinchfield, head of the American Bar Association, and George W. Wickersham.

The group submitting the specific Wagner Act decision, later approved by the full body of 58, had Mr. Reed as chairman, Harold Beacon, Chicago; Harold J. Gallagher, New York; D. J. Kenefick, Buffalo; Harrison B. McGraw, Cleveland; Gurney E. Newlin, Los Angeles, former president of American Bar Association; Hal H. Smith, Detroit, and E. Randolph Williams, Richmond, Va.

While most of these lawyers were employed by or associated with large corporations, there could be no doubt of their general sincerity in interpreting the path of precedent which the court had up till then been traveling, and the Liberty League decision will rank in history as one of those minor landmarks by which to gauge the distance which a nation travels in a time of active evolution. The Supreme Court, even as it was, came near to upholding the informal finding, and with the reversal of the single "peripatetic vote" of Mr. Justice Roberts yesterday, for example, in the 5-4 decisions, the unanimous opinion of the 58 eminent lawyers would have seemed prophetic instead of, perhaps, pathetic.

John W. Davis, who signed the Liberty League advance opinion, was the lawyer who argued the Associated Press case against the Wagner act, which was one of the five decided yesterday.

The Supreme Court, as it turned out, had the temerity to overturn the 58 lawyers, while the cool reception of newspaper men in 1935 made this the only open "decision day" of the self-constituted legal junta. The National Lawyers' Committee continued for a while to offer free legal advice to employers who sought to resist the law, but with the 1936 elections it passed into innocuous desuetude.

Canadians to Get U. S. Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Two members of the staff in mathematics at the University of Toronto—D. C. Murdoch and C. J. Nesbitt—have been granted scholarships, won in competition with mathematicians on this continent, which will enable them to study in the United States.

C. J. Nesbitt, who received his Master of Arts degree from Toronto University last year, goes to the Institute of Advance Study at Princeton, where Prof. Albert Einstein now works.

Mr. Murdoch, who received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of British Columbia, and is a Fellow in Mathematics at Toronto, has been awarded the $1200 Stirling Fellowship at Yale University. This will mark the second year that this scholarship has been held by a Canadian student.

In addition to these scholarships, F. M. C. Goodspeed, a graduate of the University of Manitoba, will go to Cambridge on an I. O. D. E. fellowship of $1200.

Green Demands President Make 3,000,000 Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—President Roosevelt faced new demands for expansion of the federal relief program yesterday.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement declaring that "in planning for the 1937-8 federal budget we must recognize that the present federal works program is inadequate."

In the House of Representatives, a move is on foot to block the President's proposed reduction of the Civilian Conservation Corps when it is transformed from an emergency to a permanent agency.

Estimating that 9,722,000 workers were still without jobs at the end of February, the A. F. of L. head held that at present WPA "is falling short by at least 1,000,000 jobs of providing for unemployed families where health and morale are in danger." He called on the President to plan now for a program to provide 3,000,000 jobs.

"We cannot possibly count on reducing unemployment below an average of 7,500,000 in the fiscal year 1938—not even if the rapid gains of last year continue," Mr. Green declared. "A works program averaging 3,000,000 is the least that can adequately provide for those in need and even this leaves 4,500,000 without regular income."

"A social security program which does not provide for all the unemployed cannot give real security," the A. F. of L. president added. "Public works are an essential part of any adequate social security program. It is high time to look facts in the face and plan to give jobs without the stigma of relief to those who cannot find work in private industry."

Mr. Green's figures showed that 2,939,000 persons had work some time during the month ending Feb. 15 on PWA, WPA or other Federal emergency projects.

"All of the remaining 6,783,000 are in need of work," he said, "but for many of them the need is so desperate that health is being undermined and irreparable injury is done to children. Just how large this number may be, no one knows. We do know that from 300,000 to 500,000 families where the breadwinner needs work have been visited by relief agencies and found to be in serious want."

WPA 'Drinkers' Out

GAFFNEY, S. C.—WPA workers who spend their money "for liquor and deny their families food and clothing" are to be discharged from their jobs, as the result of a presentment handed down by the Cherokee County grand jury at the convening of general session court here. In making this recommendation, the jury said "it has been reported to us" that many working on WPA projects spend their "money for liquors."

Basis for Industrial Peace Is Laid, Says Board Chairman

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—J. Warren Madden, chairman of the board which administers the Wagner Labor Relations Act, said today the Supreme Court's decisions upholding that law laid the foundation for peace in industry.

"If employers will comply in the spirit of the decisions," he said, "it will not be necessary to have any more strikes to establish recognition of the right of collective bargaining."

Mr. Madden said he believed the rulings made certain the power of the Labor Relations Board, on which he sits with Donald Wakefield Smith, a lawyer, and Edwin S. Smith, an economist.

Asked about the effect of the decisions on Henry Ford, who said recently he intended to bargain with his workers individually and not through unions, Mr. Madden said:

"It leaves Henry Ford subject to the law."

The Wagner Law guarantees the workers' right to bargain collectively.

Board members said they did not know how many millions of wage earners in interstate commerce would be affected by the Supreme Court's rulings.

Union Membership

The American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization count their aggregate membership at between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000.

Under the Wagner Act the Labor Board is concerned chiefly with determining employee representatives for collective bargaining purposes, and eliminating specified unfair labor practices.

The act lists as unfair labor practices efforts by employers at interference with the organization and bargaining rights of workers, domination or financial support of labor organizations, discrimination in hiring and firing to encourage or discourage membership in labor unions, and refusal to bargain collectively.

On complaints from workers or workers' organizations, the board conducts hearings as a quasi-judicial body and issues "cease and desist" orders. It relies on circuit courts of appeal to enforce the orders.

Mr. Madden said the board may ask lower courts which ruled against it to re-hear some cases. The Supreme Court decisions probably will settle 14 outstanding injunction cases, he added.

As a result of the ruling, he said, the 21 regional offices would be able to handle the bulk of the board's work. These offices conduct preliminary hearings and investigations. The board employs a staff of 150.

Commenting upon the court's decisions, John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, said:

Lewis States View

"Apparently, the destiny of our republic and the well-being of its population depend upon the legalistic whims and caprices of one man. Yesterday the Guffey Coal Stabilization Act was struck down. Today the Wagner Labor Relations Act is sustained. If today the court is right, then yesterday, forsooth, the court was wrong.

"The court is as variable as the wind. Obviously the situation needs change. The President's court plan is the immediate answer."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, from which Mr. Lewis and his industrial union allies have been suspended for "insurrection," hailed the court's decisions as "a triumphant achievement" for the A. F. of L.

Recalling that the federation fought hard for enactment of the labor relations law, Mr. Green said:

"Labor will now be free to organize without fear of discrimination and persecution. A new impetus will be given the organized labor movement. It means the end of company unions."

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DAVID: Amazingly good. I wouldn't have believed if I hadn't tried them. When Grace told me that you went to them I was frankly incredulous.
RALPH: I've been going to them since I was at school.
DAVID: Yes, but as I told her, you wear flannels everywhere. I could quite believe they were all right on sports coats and flannel bags, but I couldn't see a lounge suit for seventy-five shillings.
RALPH: I generally pay fifty. And they haven't let me down yet.
DAVID: Did they make that blue suit of yours?
RALPH: They make all my suits.
DAVID: They are going to make all mine in future. This one I've got cost me seventy-five shillings, and I've never had a more comfortable suit in my life. I've got a couple more on order. I've never been used to getting two suits for seven guineas—or, to be exact, for seven ten. It makes a whale of a difference, doesn't it? How much did you give for those flannels?
RALPH: About a couple of pounds, I think it was. 27/6 for the jacket—and 15/- for the trousers.
DAVID: They've certainly put a new angle on the cost of tailoring, haven't they?

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Dormitory System Defended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—The Japanese system of housing textile workers in dormitories or company houses was defended today by Juitsu Kitaoka, Japanese Government delegate to the world textile conference.

Replying to attacks made by European delegates on the Japanese use of dormitories to keep down wage levels, Mr. Kitaoka described the system as "the product of circumstance more or less peculiar to my country."

He explained that the majority of Japanese textile workers are young girls between 15 and 21 years of age who come from rural districts after finishing elementary school and remain in the factory a few years until marriage. It would be less expensive, he said, for employers to hire workers in the neighborhood, but they cannot get a sufficient number in their community. Use of dormitories, he declared, is "necessary and advisable" because parents will not allow their daughters to lodge in private houses. Workers are not obliged to live in dormitories, he said.

Employers' Responsibility

"Employers," Mr. Kitaoka continued, "cannot carry out the responsibility of caring for the health, morals, and cultural education of the young girls entrusted to them unless accommodating the girls in dormitories attached to their factories. It is not without reason that many of the employers are rather proud that they supply not only clean, sanitary lodging, nourishing food, but also playgrounds, recreation halls and supplementary schools at very low charge or completely gratuitously, so that the young girls can save an important part, sometimes more than half, of their wage for their dowry."

The Japanese Government representative held that freedom in the dormitories is no more limited than at any girls' school.

By living at the factory, he said, workers are saved the necessity of going back and forth to work and are thus afforded at least half an hour additional leisure. "An eight and a half-hour day," he said, "can give to the workers living in the dormitory more leisure time than eight hours' work can give to those living in private houses."

40-Hour Week Sought

Meanwhile, United States delegates renewed their drive for world-wide adoption of the 40-hour working week in the textile industry. Robert R. West, president and treasurer of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills of Danville, Va., cited figures showing that a reduction of hours from 55 to 48 per week in this country had increased labor costs only 12 per cent, although it had been previously estimated that the reduction in hours would mean a 37½ per cent increase.

Experience has also shown, Mr. West said, that dividends were equal to, if not higher, with the 40-hour week than with the 55-hour week.

Every time a reduction of hours has been sought in the textile industry, the cry, "economically unsound" has been raised, but each time a reduction has been effected, the industry has not only survived but profited, Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, told the conference. He refused to call the 40-hour week an "experiment," explaining that the United States, France and New Zealand had all tested it and found it practicable.

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THREE DIAMONDS FANCY CRABMEAT

Pair on Skates Roll Across U. S. —And Nearly Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Five full-course meals a day, plus little knick-knacks, such as ice cream, fruits and vegetables, kept Norman Skelly of Pawtucket, R. I., from becoming hungry while he roller skated from Boston to Los Angeles, the skating rink proprietor said today as he rested here after his trip from the Pacific coast.

Mr. Skelly told reporters that with John Shefuga he skated the 4075 miles in 55 days, but used nine extra days en route for rest periods.

Notes taken by the pair showed they skated out of Boston along Route 20 at noon on Oct. 2 and arrived in Los Angeles on Dec. 4. Bad connections and the distance between western towns made them pass three nights on the desert.

While the same skates were used throughout, the two men replaced 480 steel wheels and 960 cones, besides eight rubber cushions. For braking power on downhill stretches, they slipped the tip of a cane in front of the left rear wheel, bearing against it with the knees. The daily average was 7½ miles an hour for 10 hours of skating and walking. Smooth, level roads gave the skaters a speed of 18 or 20 miles an hour, and at one point they estimated their downhill rate was 40 miles an hour.

Prison Labor Law Seen as Guide To Federal Planners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Guideposts to economic planning of a type acceptable to the United States are seen by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in the formula evolved by the Federal and State Governments, with the co-operation of industry and labor, for the control of prison-made goods.

"Now that the Supreme Court has unanimously agreed upon the constitutionality of the principle that a state may bar the sale of prison goods on the open market; that prison goods must be labeled or be denied entry if state laws so require, there is a strong movement for the application of the principles laid down in the Hawes-Cooper and the Ashurst-Sumners Acts to the regulation of child labor, of minimum wages, of weekly hours of work, and to other fields in which some regulation may seem desirable," Mr. Woll told the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor at its annual conference here yesterday.

Congressional Control

Just how far the nation would go in such a direction was unpredictable, Mr. Woll said, adding that he did not think the validation of the Wagner Act would affect the general picture of a model for social legislation created out of the efforts to put an end to prison contract labor.

"There is a strong force working for national controls imposed by Congress without state legislation that might interfere with complete administrative regulation from Washington," he said. "Until we have a clarification of the Supreme Court issue now before the country, it is impossible to predict how labor or how industry or how the public will react to a particular formula for establishing additional production controls.

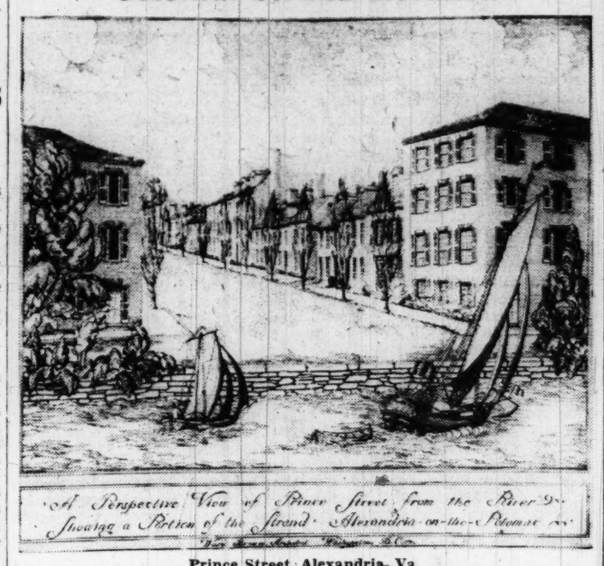
Method for Planning

"One thing is certain, and that is that the formula evolved out of the co-operative deliberations of labor, industry and the public is workable. The same combination of forces that convinced Congress of the rightness of the Hawes-Cooper and the Ashhurst-Sumners acts is ready to press for the application of that formula to other problems of industrial regulation whenever it is agreed that the time has come when other methods are not likely to succeed as well."

Mr. Woll added that the pattern of the recent Supreme Court decisions followed the logic of the Hawes-Cooper and the Ashurst-Sumners acts so closely that the Court seemed almost to be laying out a method for economic planning in the future.

"I recall saying some years ago that within the formula evolved for the regulation of prison industries lay the germ of a national industrial plan," he continued. "An essential component of the formula is the agreement of labor, industry and the public. It will be utilized again to solve some pressing social or economic problem."

Colonial Strand Recalled



Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.
As It Looked From the Waterside in Its Heyday

Suburb for Capital Formed From Old Potomac Ship Town

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Once a thriving seaport, but long since dwarfed by the city of Washington, Alexandria, across the Potomac River in Virginia, is fast regaining its original charm.

In the last six years, between 200 and 300 houses in the colonial city have been restored by private owners, many of whom are employed in the capital.

Tourists have long been accustomed to stopping in Alexandria on their way to Mt. Vernon, to see old Christ Church, where George Washington worshiped. In recent years, they have also gone to the George Washington National Masonic Memorial up on the hill behind the city, and to Gadsby's Tavern, once the meeting place of political leaders who helped lay the foundations and shape the destiny of the republic.

A section of the tavern has been moved to the Metropolitan Museum in New York, but until patriotic societies recently began to take an interest in it, the rest of the building was occupied by a five-cent-a-night lodging for tramps, a second-hand clothing store and a junk shop. It now houses one of the most complete collections of early American furniture belonging to Mrs. Mark Henderson, of Charlottesville, Va.

A small colony of aristocratic Virginians have continued to make their home in Alexandria down through the years, but only recently has there been a real boom in property there.

On Line of Boulevard

The residential migration to Alexandria coincided approximately with the completion of the fine new Mt. Vernon memorial boulevard, which passes directly through the town. There has been no incorporated restoration movement, but close to $2,000,000 has been spent by individual owners, interested in bringing back the original atmosphere in which the early Virginians lived.

The restoration movement began six years ago, when Ward Brown, a Washington architect, bought a block of houses down near the waterfront, believed to have been the dwellings of sailing captains and commission merchants. They are relatively small brick dwellings, flush with the sidewalk, with yards in the rear.

Mr. Brown sold the houses to individuals who displayed interest in preserving the street in its original style. They persuaded the town authorities to leave the cobblestones, said to have been laid by Hessian troops taken prisoner during the Revolution. Now these Prince Street residents have formed an Alexandria Association, which is campaigning for a more picturesque waterfront. They hope some day to have the sheds and warehouses, now between them and the river, replaced by a park.

Among the houses to be opened to the public this year is the Fairfax House, built by William Fairfax in the early part of the eighteenth century. After spending nine years as collector of the Port of Salem, Fairfax left the Massachusetts town to take charge of the Virginia estates of his cousin, Lord Fairfax. He brought with him a wife from Salem who is supposed to have persuaded him to build their new residence in the New England style. Both William Fairfax and his son were members of the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg.

Lewis Residence

The so-called Dr. Brown House, occupied at present by John L. Lewis, the labor leader, formerly belonged to the Surgeon General of the Continental Army.

Some of Alexandria's houses are noted architecturally; others for their historical associations; and still others for the antique furniture with which their owners have furnished them. On this year's tour, Mrs. Fitzhugh Talman will let people see her "Boston Tea Party chairs" from the house of Benjamin Edes in Boston, where the foray was planned.

Delving into history books, new Alexandrians find that their adopted city was laid out in 1749. Sixty-six half-acre lots were auctioned, with a stipulation that they be built upon within three years. Many of the houses standing today were built in that brief period.

Alexandria was soon a thriving city. Trade with the West Indies flourished. Its heyday lasted until the passing of water transportation. Now that architects have "discovered" its charm, it is booming once again.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

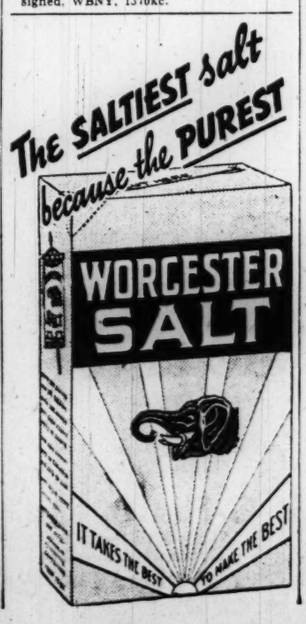
South Carolina

Greenville—Sundays, 8:45 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Discontinued

New York

Buffalo—Week days, no regular time assigned, WBNY, 1370kc.



Senate Deadlocked In New Jersey As Republican Quits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 13—The New Jersey Legislature apparently is deadlocked today, with action impossible short of party deflections, following the resignation of William C. Hunt as Republican senator from Cape May, which was accepted by the upper house by unanimous vote last night. Mr. Hunt resigned rather than face the risk of expulsion on the ground of election fraud charges brought against him by the Democrats and which were sustained by Judge Wilfred Jayne of the Circuit Court.

Mr. Hunt's retirement left the Senate tied with 10 Democrats and 10 Republicans and placed the Democrats in a position to block confirmation of appointments by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman. The Senate rules require 11 votes to confirm.

Mr. Hunt was said in informed quarters to have been prevented by his Republican associates from going a step further and recommending in his letter of resignation that his Democratic opponent in the questioned election, Jesse D. Ludlam, be voted into his vacated seat.

Joint Session Plan

The recommendation, it was learned, was deleted after Republican Senate leaders had decided that the seating of Mr. Ludlam would result in the Democrats removing many Republican officeholders in the state administration, including the treasurer, the comptroller, the auditor and the motor vehicle commissioner.

The strategy of the Democrats, it is understood, will be to put through the House next week a resolution calling for a joint legislative session to elect a state comptroller, a treasurer and an auditor. All three jobs are now held by Republicans and will go to Democrats if a joint session is held. If the Senate Republicans refuse to agree to the session, the Democrats are ready to balk at confirming Governor Hoffman's appointments.

The Democratic Senators lost no time in moving for the seating of Mr. Ludlam, basing action on the decision by Judge Jayne, who after 41 days of investigation, declared Mr. Hunt was not elected. Their resolution to asign the seat to Mr. Ludlam was received by the state secretary and referred without reading to the Republican-controlled judiciary committee by Senate President Frank Durand.

The Democrats, intent upon forcing Senator Lester H. Clee, Essex Republican and prospective gubernatorial candidate, to vote on the move, sought immediate action.

Senate Split on Party Lines

The senators divided 10 to 10 on a strict party vote on the motion to reconsider the reference of the resolution to committee. Mr. Clee voted with the Republicans and was prepared to back his position with an excerpt from Judge Jayne's opinion, which held out that while fraud appeared to have been proved in the balloting for Mr. Hunt, he did not feel there was sufficient justification in the facts presented to declare Mr. Ludlam elected.

Had Mr. Hunt declined to resign, as reported he would during a day of conferences yesterday, three Republicans, Senators Clee, Winant Van Winkle of Bergen, and Albert E. Durlin of Camden, were prepared to join the Democrats in ousting him. They were confident at least one other Republican would join them, assuring the necessary 14 votes to expel Mr. Hunt.

The brief letter of resignation by Mr. Hunt, handed to Majority Leader Charles Loizeaux, said:

"The judgment rendered last Tuesday by Circuit Judge Jayne in which he denied a certificate of election to me and set aside my election as senator from Cape May county, is entitled, of course, to the most serious consideration. It seems to me that with this decision hanging over my head, it would not be proper for me to participate in the proceedings of our Senate.

"In order to deal with the situation with honor and propriety and to save embarrassment to my fellow senators and myself, I respectfully submit herewith my resignation as senator from the county of Cape May. Those close to me know how distasteful it is for me to resign under these circumstances. Nothing further need be said."

Mr. Loizeaux, after presenting Mr. Hunt's letter, read a statement in which he declared the retiring senator had acted in a "thoroughly unselfish and unquestionably fair" manner.

Jobs Found for 831

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 13—The Virginia State Employment Service placed 401 persons in employment during the week ending March 20. The National Re-employment Service placed 443 persons during the same period of time.

Jefferson Day Dinner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Disrords and harmonies within the Democratic Party under the Roosevelt Administration were spread anew on the record today following the annual Jefferson Day dinner of the National Democratic Club at the Hotel Commodore here Saturday. The speaking ranged from ardent defense of the New Deal democracy by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to inveighment against the "sit-down strikes" labor element by Representative John O'Connor of New York, who demanded a party of Jeffersonian conservatism, and an appeal by United States Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York for preventive methods against subversive doctrines and religious hatred.

Labeling as "idle chatter" the talk of a party split, Miss Perkins declared that democracy was advancing to greater achievement because its policies embodied the Jeffersonian concept that the National Government was created by the people for their own protection and for equal opportunity.

She listed the Roosevelt program in the interest of wage earners as:

Roosevelt Program

1. Protection by legislation on minimum working conditions.
2. Protection and promotion of the right to organize and bargain collectively.
3. Utilization of effective techniques of conciliation and mediation "to see that fairness and justice prevail between the great partners in industry."
4. Provision to workers and employers alike of economic and financial information.

Signs of Prosperity

More than 7,000,000 men and women who were jobless when President Roosevelt took office in 1933 were now in regular employment, she said; factory weekly payrolls were $117,413,000 greater than in February last year; 2,800,000 men and women were engaged in useful work provided or assisted by the Government; 2140 reporting corporations showed a $3,632,000,000 profit in 1936 as compared with $151,000,000 for 1925 reporting in 1932; and the cash income of the nation's farmers from the sale of principal products was $7,578,000,000 in 1936 as compared with $4,328,000,000 in 1932.

Mr. O'Connor, who has shown independence on many New Deal measures in Congress, gave a description of Jefferson as "the conservative founder of a conservative-liberal party." He demanded to know what the party was going to do about "certain persons" who had reinforced its ranks at the last election.

Surrender to "Mobocracy"

"Shall we surrender democracy to mobocracy and rabble-rousers at the head of the movement today to take possession of private property?" he asked. "Some of us have been called 'rubber stamps' for the executive. But is it better to be that sort of a rubber stamp or the rubber stamp of a mob taking possession of other people's property? We here in New York, shall we stand as a conservative party, or shall we submit to mobs?"

Senator Copeland, who was in the ranks of the Roosevelt bolters in the 1936 campaign, confined himself to the local scene with its impending mayoralty contest, which will be the election of outstanding interest in the nation this fall as the city democracy tries to get back the City Hall supremacy it lost to the Fusion Party four years ago.

Coudert Thinks Rulings Wise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—The United States Supreme Court decisions in the National Labor Relations Act are seen by Frederic R. Coudert, internationally known constitutional and corporation lawyer, and one of the leading opponents of President Roosevelt's federal judiciary reorganization scheme, as "both wise and fortunate."

Mr. Coudert said today that while he has not as yet had an opportunity for careful analysis of the decisions, he believed they would have a most salutary effect.

"The controversy in connection with the proposed bill for the reorganization of the judiciary arises, in the main, from decisions having to do with but two clauses of the Constitution," he said. "One is the 'due process' clause and the other is the interstate commerce clause.

"Both of these phrases are very general and somewhat vague. It has been very difficult for the court through many years to mark the line where legislation of the Congress or of the state legislatures oversteps the limitations set by these two phrases the content of 'due process' of law may well vary with the lapse of time and the different points of view entertained by later generations.

"In regard to the interpretation of this clause with the precise meaning that it would have had a century ago, such interpretations would be to stamp upon our jurisprudence the unchangeableness attributed to the laws of the Medes and Persians."

"As to interstate commerce, that also is impossible of final definition, and that which was purely commerce half a century ago may well be classified as interstate commerce today. Moreover, in view of the immense changes in the labor situation, there can be little question that relations between employer and employee in the great corporate entities dealing with mass production have become essential factors in our national commerce.

"Under these circumstances, the Supreme Court in dealing with such general limitations must broadly interpret the constitutional formula and in the light of existing conditions.

"Some 25 years ago in a book, 'Certainty and Justice,' discussing many of these questions, I expressed the belief that 'the benefits of our system may be retained by relaxing somewhat the rigidity of the rule of stare decisis in the settlement of constitutional questions and by fully recognizing, as many of our judges have thought should be done, the modified conditions to which the constitutional provisions must now apply.'

"Fortunately, the Federal Constitution deals in broad and general propositions, and there are few, if any, social reforms of so radical a character that any clause of the Constitution may be found which expressly and in terms inhibits them."

'Jefferson Day' Finds Washington Debating Memorial

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Thomas Jefferson's 194th birthday anniversary found the Capital today in a battle of adjectives over the kind of $3,000,000 monument the nation should erect to his memory.

The issues:

Shall the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission go ahead with Architectural John Russell Pope's proposed edifice in the Tidal Basin?

Or, shall the commission follow another idea by Mr. Pope or another architect at some other location?

Both sides agree on one thing—that the nation should have something by which to remember Jefferson besides the Declaration of Independence and the University of Virginia.

The Jefferson Memorial Commission announced plans recently to erect a Roman type temple on the Tidal Basin, to form the fifth point of a huge cross. The Washington Monument is the center, and the Lincoln Memorial, the White House and the Capitol now mark three arms of the cross.

But the opposition asserted:

That some of the Japanese cherry trees would have to be removed from the famous grove around the basin to make room for the memorial.

That "the architecture of Imperial Rome is not the architecture of Jefferson or the New Deal."

That the proposed monument would be so large that it would throw the White House out of focus and dwarf the Lincoln Memorial.

That the design does not fit into ideas of park officials for developing "the most beautiful city in the world."

The commission has broad power to plan the memorial, but Congress still holds the purse strings. The $3,000,000 has not yet been appropriated.

Incidentally, if the commission does put up the memorial in the basin, it should do something about the fish. The place is full of them, and nobody has given them a thought.

Woodpile for Drinkers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 13—Automobile drivers convicted of drunken driving on more than one occasion face a possible sentence of five days on the municipal woodpile here. The form of punishment was adopted by the township committee by unanimous vote, and the local chief of police authorized to discourage intoxicated motorists by putting them to work chopping wood.

Great Lakes Season Opens

DULUTH, Minn., April 13 (AP)—The freighter John Gehm, carrying 2500 tons of scrap iron, steamed through the Duluth ship canal today bound for Buffalo, N. Y., opening the 1937 navigation season at the head of the lakes.

SPRING SCENE

APRIL would be a dismal month indeed if man had no imagination. Fortunately, hope springs eternal, and each returning Spring sees new ideas, new aspirations brought once more to life.

"We'll do that in the Spring," is a familiar expression. Plans shelved during the Winter are dusted off. Now, the family talks about replacing the old car . . . buying new clothes . . . a new radio . . . dahlia bulbs . . . paint for the garage. A thousand things are needed . . a thousand tasks must be done.

Here in the advertising pages of The Christian Science Monitor is real Spring news. Articles you need, carefully selected and arranged, are paraded before your critical eyes. Read the advertisements thoughtfully . . . and so choose wisely. For advertisements, the maker's guide to good values, will be *your* guide to a happier, more cheerful Spring.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Pres. Roosevelt	Apr. 14	Cobh	Apr. 22	Apr 13, 8:00 pm	Apr 14, 8:00 am
¶Normandie	Apr. 14	Southampton	Apr. 19	Apr 13, 8:00 pm	Apr 14, 7:00 am
‡Hamburg	Apr. 14	Cobh	Apr. 21	Apr 14, 1:00 pm	Apr 14, 8:00 pm
Berengaria	Apr. 15	Cherbourg	Apr. 21	Apr 14, 8:00 pm	Apr. 15, 8:00 am
Bremen	Apr. 17	Cherbourg	Apr. 23	Apr. 17, 1:00 pm	Apr. 17, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Apr. 24	Apr. 19, 4:00 pm	Apr. 19, 7:30 pm
Gen. Pershing	Portland	Apr. 27	Apr. 22, 4:00 pm	Apr. 22, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Apr. 27	Apr. 22, 4:00 pm	Apr. 22, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Apr. 29	Apr. 24, 4:00 pm	Apr. 24, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone include planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

†Irish Free State only.
¶Except Irish Free State
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Changes in Spanish Economy; Old Fruit Trade Abuses Go

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—An entirely new Spain, with all her old traditions gone forever, is about to come into being—such is the opinion of a highly-placed Spanish official whose name cannot be revealed.

The economy of Spain, said this official, is being transformed steadily and not to Spain's disadvantage. The fruit trade is given as an instance.

Whereas competition among fruit growers or exporters in Valencia tended to foreign control, the trade is now being carefully nursed and directed by an official body known as the Levantine Union. Hitherto London, Hamburg, Paris have just speculated with Spanish fruit, the trade being helpless through lack of co-operation for the protection of the individual and collective interests

Consignments of fruit would arrive in London entirely at the mercy of buyers at public auctions, often acting in concert. All attempts to divert the trade into new and more profitable channels failed, mainly because the transport arrangements and channels of distribution were not in Spanish hands.

Now the Valencia Government, in the course of a few months, has completely modified the situation by pooling the resources of the fruit-growing district and establishing a powerful company in London which handles all the consignments.

All kinds of abuses have already been checked. In certain cases Valencia shippers used to be guilty of delivering inferior or frozen oranges in fulfillment of orders. This has been stopped. Unfair competition has ceased. The shipping companies carrying fruit have had to come into line.

Whereas on the Spanish side the business is being run on a semi-communistic basis, the arrangements made abroad for handling consignments are put through in a normal way via a company established according to the laws of the country. At first the new methods encountered much opposition and hostility. They have since been accepted and indeed are said to be working very satisfactorily.

The Monitor's informant pointed out that although a communistic principle underlies the arrangements in Spain, which secures cohesion and respect for the collective interest, the question of individual enterprise has not been lost sight of and there is scope for this.

As the official himself is not a Communist, yet spoke highly of the new working arrangements, they will be worth watching closely. He mentioned that the authorities had been fortunate in selecting clever men with expert knowledge.

He added a significant remark, namely that whichever side won, he had every reason to believe that the present arrangements would be allowed to stand.

Similar developments have taken place in connection with the artificial silk trade, which is flourishing despite the civil war. The favorable exchange is an important factor in this. In almost every respect the economic system is being changed within Loyalist territory, with the result that a complete transformation may be expected, of which, in the opinion of the informant, much is likely to be permanent.

River Reservoirs Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 13—Holding back in reservoirs a heavy flow of water similar to that which flooded the Ohio River Valley in January has not proved feasible according to studies just completed by United States army engineers throughout the valley.

"When you consider that at the crest of the flood nearly two million cubic feet of water a second passed Cairo, Ill., where the Ohio river enters the Mississippi, and that one million passed Cincinnati when the crest was here, you begin to realize the immensity of the problem and how the water piled up more and more as you approached the river's mouth," declared Col. R. G. Powell, engineer of the Ohio River division of the War Department, stationed at Cincinnati.

"Upper points on the river can be given a large measure of protection with a reservoir system, but the lower two thirds of the Ohio would require such large water storages for such a crest that reservoirs on the main stream are impractical."

During the 50 days that the river was above flood stage at Cairo, 80,000,000 acre-feet of water in excess of the water below flood level passed that point, engineers' studies showed. It was a flow 10 times as great as that of the Mississippi at that point and would have required a storage basin two thirds the area of Lake Erie with an average depth of 20 feet, it was said.

The engineers' plan which has been submitted to Washington, D. C., for further study calls for 70 or 80 reservoirs on the tributaries of the Ohio river but none on the Ohio itself, Colonel Powell revealed. The communities on the main stream will be protected by flood walls and local protective measures under this plan.

Colonel Powell pointed out that every community in the valley can be protected but that some flood lands would have to be taken over and some zoning against the use of extremely low sections would be necessary. He believed that $190,000,000 would provide flood walls for every city along the Ohio river.

Discussing the feasibility of reservoir plans, R. G. West mentioned the Miami Conservancy plan which has protected Dayton, Ohio, since its 1913 inundation. There, he emphasized, not only were reservoirs used to store excess rainfall when floods threatened but the channel of the stream was deepened and widened and local protective measures were provided.

"Reservoirs often flood lands more valuable than the land protected," stated Mr. West. "The use of reservoirs on the main stream of the Ohio would result in destruction of mines, railroads, and industrial property far in excess of the value of benefits received. And further, it would result in a radical change in navigation on the river. The craft now used on the stream could not navigate the huge reservoirs because of wave problems that would arise."

4-Year Term Favored For N. Y. Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13—Constitutional amendments to extend the term of Governor of New York from two to four years and permit sheriffs to succeed themselves, today were slated for referenda in the November election, as the Assembly concurred with the Senate in unanimous approval of both proposals.

Simultaneously, a third amendment which would increase the one-year term of assemblymen to two years, the same as that for senators, was given unanimous sanction by the lower house and passed up to the Senate, where similar action is assured. It, too, will then be ready for a fall plebiscite, all three resolutions having been approved by the preceding Legislature.

The measure affecting the governorships is inclusive of the entire state-wide ticket, increasing likewise the terms of lieutenant governor, comptroller and attorney general. If ratified by the people it will become effective Jan. 1, 1938, applying, therefore, to the next election.

England's Kitchen Garden Tackles Flood Problem

Thames Valley has its periodic flooding; beautiful Fenlands in Cambridgeshire comprise thousands of acres of fertile farm land; see need to organize flood control.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WISBECH, Eng.—Floods in Britain this winter, although minor compared with the disastrous inundations in the United States, have caused so much damage to property and to thousands of acres of farm land that drastic measures are now demanded to prevent similar recurrences.

While the Thames valley suffered periodic flooding throughout the winter, the floods reached their climax in the Fen country of East Anglia at the end of the third week in March. Here a desperate battle was waged with the river Ouse and the Old West River, whose banks gave way in places despite the mobilizing of the whole population in the district in their defence.

As in the case of the American floods, the radio brought home with tremendous force the desperate situation. Listening to the eye-witness accounts of the Fenlanders fighting for the safety of their homes and rich agricultural lands, one was carried back to the end of January and the beginning of February when the British Broadcasting Corporation provided Britain with such a vivid picture of the scenes of the devastated areas along the Ohio.

With the Fen floods, British attention was focussed on a part of the country which is surprisingly little known by the majority of people, despite the fact that it is virtually England's kitchen garden. It is about the biggest home producer of vegetables, wheat, beet sugar and flowers, particularly bulbs.

Needs a Wordsworth

Perhaps if there had been a Wordsworth to laud or a Constable to paint the Fen country here in Cambridgshire it would have been better known. Stretching out around the old silted harbor of the Wash it is almost unnoticed—yet really it is a little country on its own. So utterly flat and so different from the rest of England it seems more like a little Holland, dotted with windmills and interlaced with dikes.

Now we know it as a country of farmers but of old it was a country of fowlers and fishmen who at first did not welcome the pioneers who drained their land and exposed its fertility. In many ways the Fens are unique. They have the interest of a land saved from the sea and the attraction of a country folk who long preserved their independence.

Somehow the Fen country brings memories of quietness and solitude and of beautiful scenes as the red sun goes down deepening the shadows and lightening up the little clouds in an evening sky. Often there is not a sound, not even the cry of a bird or the splash of a water rat into the ke to break the eerie silence.

The history of Fenland drainage is a long story indeed, a story going back to Roman days of perseverance and achievement alternating with neglect and reconquest by the sea. The Fens harbored a resistant folk who defied the invaders that they might carry on their fowling and trading in eels unmolested.

Romans Saw Value

The Romans were quick to see the value of these lands left by the tides and they erected gigantic banks in order to keep the sea back. Some of these banks were 50 feet high and many of them are in existence even today.

This was a very creditable start; but the real problem of Fenland drainage was solved by the Dutch several centuries later. It was early in the seventeenth century that a party of "gentleman adventurers," as they called themselves, with the Earl of Bedford as their leader, undertook to drain an area of nearly 100,000 acres.

The pioneers had little success until a Dutchman, Cornelius Vermuyden, was called in by Charles I to help them. Even so it was only after 23 years of masterly engineering that he accomplished the task. There is no doubt that had be been helped by the fenmen his work would have been easier; but they wished to safeguard their isolation.

Waterways or "cuts" as they are termed were dug and the course of the River Ouse was diverted and in 1653 a service was held in the Cathedral at Ely to celebrate the draining of the Bedford le... However, the work was not really finished and it was not until as late as 1807 that the effective draining of the entire region was completed. The water drained from the land into dikes and small dikes joined into larger ones and these were eventually pumped up into the rivers.

Under Sea Level

Much of the Fen country is under sea level and rivers are kept in their courses by large banks. The problems of Fenland drainage still exist and each year much effort is expended on keeping these lowlands properly drained.

Enormous pumps have been installed to lift the water into the rivers. So large are some of these pumps that they are capable of dealing with 250,000 gallons a minute; but the Fenland rivers are slow flowing and their estuaries and tidal portions are constantly getting silted.

Even with modern pumping equipment winter and spring floods are a menace. It is undecided whether future schemes will consist of the erection of flood banks in order to accommodate the winter floods, or of a series of reservoirs normally to be kept empty and only to be used during peak flood periods. But whichever scheme is adopted, adequate provision will have to be made for the handling of very large volumes of water.

No other tract of English countryside has undergone such changes as the Fen, and no other district has so amply repaid the capital spent on its improvement. Without a doubt one finds in the Fens nowadays the richest farming country in the British Isles.

Land is Fertile

Its formation has made the land pre-eminently fertile. It has not been formed by the deposits washed down by rivers, as would be the case were it a delta, but from the deposits laid down by the sea. For centuries the sea must have washed over the Fens putting down layer after layer of rich alluvium.

Then as it was raised above sea level forests of oak and even fir grew up and flourished. Yet again some mysterious movement of the earth's surface caused the land to sink and the sea again encroached until only a swamp remained. How long this process of deposit has gone on no one can really tell; but remains of civilization have been found many feet below the bed of some of the Fenland rivers.

Fenland architecture is Flemish and quaint. There are no large towns where it can be seen in quantity, for there is no industry but agriculture. King's Lynn, or Bishop's Lynn, as it was originally called, is the most important town, and it was of repute even in the time of William the Conqueror. They proudly call it the Port of a Thousand Years. It still retains one of its old city gateways.

The most beautiful city in the Fens is the Cathedral city of Ely itself. Dating from the seventh century, this little city nestles securely under the shadow of its great cathedral, whose tower mounting for 200 feet stands as a sentinel to those who pause for a moment from their work in the fields and look up to see it silhouetted against the sky.

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Ouse Waters and the Fenlands

Upper—Typical Fen Countryside at Wicken, Cambridgshire. It Lies Close to the River Ouse, Which Recently Flooded Thousands of Acres of the Most Valuable Farm Land in England. Lower—Wicken Fen in Cambridgshire

Madrid Broadcasts Plea for Surrender Of Rebel Garrison

MADRID, April 13 (AP)—Gen. José Miaja, Madrid's defense chief, yesterday warned the strong insurgent garrison in University City to "give up or be exterminated."

Appealing to the 3000 men forming the garrison to surrender, he called out over a loudspeaker system:

"Lay aside your pride if you have any. You are surrounded and your situation is desperate.

"Join us! We fight for our country because we love it. On your side, an invasion by a German and Italian army has been permitted."

General Miaja renewed an earlier promise to the men that their lives would be respected if they surrendered.

The garrison is the outpost of Gen. Francisco Franco's siege forces and the capital's most dangerous threat.

Government commanders said that flags were displayed from windows or buildings the insurgents hold in the ruins of the model educational center on the northwest of the capital.

Fearful of falling into a trap, however, they said they disregarded them.

Government artillery concentrated fire late in the fifth day of the costly battle, in which defense forces have sustained an offensive for the first time in the five months' siege, on a narrow gap on the western edge of Madrid.

The Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, arrived with an English delegation to investigate social and religious conditions in Government-held Spanish territory.

British Cautious on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 13—With the Baldwin Government's decision against running the Bilbao blockade and the sharp opposition stirred, government supporters are taking the view that the denunciations of the Baldwin policy are engendered by sympathy for the Basque Loyalists rather than pure zeal for non-intervention.

What would the Opposition say if the Loyalist fleet were to regain command of sea and German or Italian destroyers were to escort food ships into Cadiz, is the question posed today by one of the government newspapers.

It is also stressed on the Government's side that they are determined not to do anything that might hinder the growth of that very delicate plant known as non-intervention, which in the words of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, speaking at Liverpool last night, had "limited and bit by bit reduced the flow of foreign intervention in arms and men into Spain . . . and greatly reduced the risks of general war," which, he added, "were considerable in the early autumn of last year and may become considerable again, though they should not and need not, because of the existence of the non-intervention agreement."

Mr. Eden's further remark that "a false step now by His Majesty's Government might have consequences of the utmost gravity" is the explanation offered by Downing Street for the Cabinet's caution over the Bilbao situation.

Walker Collection Of Art Given To Corcoran Gallery

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The Corcoran Gallery of Art received today a conditional offer of 39 paintings by masters, part of the collection of the late Mrs. Mary Emma Griffin Walker of this city.

Mrs. Walker, widow of Edward Chandler Walker of New Brunswick, Canada, stipulated in her will that the paintings should go to the Detroit Institute of Art unless they were hung by the Corcoran Gallery as a separate Edwin C. and Mary Walker collection, within six months of probating her will. If the Detroit institute fails to accept them, they will be turned over to Mrs. Mary Brewster Cassels of Boston, a niece.

The collection includes works by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Renoir, Monticello, Landseer, Constable, Monet and Romney. Executors of the will, probated today, said they could not estimate the value of the collection.

Mrs. Walker left her summer home and its contents at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, New Brunswick, to two grandnieces, Andree and Nancy Cassels of Boston, daughters of Mrs. Cassels. Four paintings were left to a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin Brewster, and her husband, Gen. Andree W. Brewster of Boston, and five paintings to another sister, Mrs. Margaret Griffin Geraghty of Chicago.

Licensing Scrap Iron Shipments Is Urged

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Roger L. Wansley, executive secretary of the newly-formed committee on scrap of the Independent Steel and Iron Producers' Association, yesterday announced plans to ask a law to force licensing of scrap iron shipments abroad and termed foreign buying of scrap a menace.

"Japan now is the largest buyer here of scrap steel, this supply being needed for that country to carry out its present naval program," he told a regional meeting. Italy and Great Britain also are taking large shipments from the United States for similar purposes, he added.

This foreign demand has lifted the price of scrap iron and steel in a way that "constitutes a menace to American industries," he said.

Hanfstaengl In London As German Exile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 12—The name of Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl has been placed on the lengthening roll of German exiles now refugeeing here. The expensive and exclusive Claridge's Hotel is the home of the man who for 15 years has been one of Herr Adolf Hitler's closest friends and more recently the contact officer between the National Socialists and the foreign press in Berlin.

Since the arrival here of Dr. Hanfstaengl he has written the memoirs of his National Socialist experiences, beginning with the refuge which he offered Herr Hitler, following the first Munich "putsch" and detailing his relations with the Führer. One copy of these memoirs has been deposited with an English lawyer and another with a publisher. Both have instructions to publish the manuscript should anything untoward befall the writer.

Meanwhile he leads a quiet, guarded existence at Claridge's.

Overtures have again been made here to persuade him to withdraw the book and return to Germany on the promise of immunity. But Dr. Hanfstaengl prefers to remain in England.

Dr. Hanfstaengl has not revealed the details of how he came to lose favor with Herr Hitler, but makes no secret of the fact that he recently became seriously concerned for his own safety. His departure from Germany was carefully planned. He went on a skiing expedition to the Bavarian Tyrol, taking his 12-year-old son—the only close relative he had with him in Germany. During the skiing one day they quietly crossed the border to Switzerland.

Dr. Hanfstaengl, convinced that his case was lost, hastily departed for London.

Egypt's [illegible] in Courts Backed by U.S. at Montreux

MONTREUX, Switz., April 13 (AP)—Judge Hert Fish, United States Minister to Cairo, laid before the Egyptian Capitulations Conference today the United States approval of Egypt's plan for a provisional regime for Mixed Courts.

Mr. Fish declared that the United States viewed "most sympathetically" Egypt's claim for a gradual suppression of capitulations — special privilege treaties now enjoyed by 12 nations.

These privileges include broad rights of extraterritoriality permitting foreigners to be taxed only with consent of their home governments and to be treated in courts under laws of their homelands.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., April 13—Six weeks' work is believed to lie ahead of the delegates to the Capitulations Conference here following the speech of Prime Minister Mustapha Nahas Pasha yesterday in which he outlined Egyptian proposals for abolition of the existing regime for the foreign community in Egypt.

The Prime Minister's speech, generally praised as friendly and moderate, stressed Egypt's determination of the jurisdiction of Consular Courts to the so-called Mixed and Native Courts, and the gradual transformation of the Mixed Courts from tribunals in which two out of three judges are foreign into judicial bodies staffed entirely by Egyptians.

Two Commissions Formed

The delegates decided to form two commissions to study the Egyptian proposals. One will deal with the drafting of the convention to replace the capitulatory regime; the other with a new law reorganizing the Mixed Courts.

Both committees are expected to have many knotty points to solve. The three thorniest problems, however, appear to be what is known as the status personal, comprising inheritance, marriage, divorce, etc., which at present come under the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts of the Capitulatory Powers; safeguards against discrimination to the detriment of foreign residents; and reorganization of the Mixed Courts.

Under Special Treaty

Strictly speaking, the Mixed Courts are not part of the Capitulatory régime. They are courts of law composed partly of Egyptian and partly of foreign judges established by special treaty and functioning under special statute. They administer a special civil code which is different from that in the Native Courts. Their jurisdiction is practically confined to civil cases.

The Egyptian delegation to the conference is prepared to allow the Mixed Courts to continue functioning for a time, pending the establishment of efficient Egyptian courts. It is understood that the original proposal put forward here on behalf of Egypt was that whenever a vacancy occurs in the Mixed Court panel of judges, it should be filled by an Egyptian. In this way, the Mixed Courts would cease to be "mixed" in about 10 or 12 years. This proposal is understood to be unacceptable to the majority of other delegations, where 20 years is spoken of as the minimum period of transition.

The present Mixed Court panel consists of 71 members, of whom 48 are foreign and 23 Egyptians. The President is at present an Englishman. There are three courts of first instance and one Court of Appeal functioning under the Mixed Court Statute. So popular are these courts that it is a common practice for Egyptian litigants to find a "straw man" of non-Egyptian nationality who lends his name and acts as their agent in order that the case may be tried in the Mixed Courts instead of the Native Courts.

Limits on Mixed Courts

The Egyptian Government wants to forbid this practice. It seeks to restrict the competence of the Mixed Courts to cases in which foreign nationals of the Capitulatory States are directly involved. Other delegations here say this would mean that cases in which foreign interests are indirectly involved would go to the Native Courts where—so it is alleged—justice is still sometimes susceptible to outside influences.

Objection is also heard in non-Egyptian circles against any extension of the competence of the Native Courts while Egyptian law remains in its present shape. All Moslem countries except Turkey still have a considerable admixture of religious law in their legal systems. Matters of inheritance, in particular, are normally settled according to the Shariat, or Koranic law, which also refuses to recognize, for instance, mixed marriages between Moslems and non-Moslems.

Egyptians reply that their civil code is based on the French Code Napoléon except in regard to matters of personal status which they admit includes marriage and inheritance. This question is expected to give rise to lively discussion here. It is believed that several delegations will resist to the utmost any attempt to make their nationals subject to Egyptian law until the religious element has been expunged and the law has been brought into complete harmony with European practice.

Change in Jurisdiction

The Mixed Courts have been in existence since 1875, when they were set up as an experiment for a period of five years. Technically, if the Egyptian delegation here liked to take the bit between its teeth, the Mixed Courts could be ended on one year's notice being given. Nobody, however, expects anything so drastic to happen.

What is regarded as far more likely is that the Mixed Courts will acquire some of the duties of the existing Consular Courts, especially in regard to the trial of criminal cases in which foreigners are involved, and that it will be assimilated by degrees into the Egyptian judicial system.

Most of the delegations at any rate are resigned to the ultimate disappearance of the Mixed Courts in their present form. Foreign judges, it is believed, will be gradually eliminated—though not so fast as originally proposed by the Egyptian delegation.

Utility Tax Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

relief and substantially improve their financial position.

In suggesting the utility tax, Governor Lehman emphasized that the state uses none of the relief monies collected directly, restoring it to the municipalities as reimbursement for 40 per cent of their expenditures.

The Governor's message opened with a further rebuke to the Assembly for passing his record $370,000,000 executive budget last week $20,000,000 out of balance, when it was "elementary government that a legislative body is under constitutional obligation to provide revenues to cover appropriations made by it." This referred to the defeat of his proposed emergency levy on gasoline for which the Republicans have as yet provided no substitute.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Art of Maurice Ravel

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

There is certainly no need to introduce to my readers so outstanding a musician as Maurice Ravel. His works are inscribed in the repertories of all the big symphonic orchestras of the world. He has played an active, if discreet, role in the musical history of his time. Though he has founded no school, formed no clique and is even without direct or avowed imitators, the keenest musicians of every nation have perforce learned something from the lesson in intelligence, taste and balance given by the author of "Daphnis et Chloé."

What is doubtless expected of me is a more intimate and familiar portrait of this strange musician. Nor do I wish to fail in my obligations to a friend. Though the personality of Maurice Ravel is indeed curious and interesting, it does not always explain the character of his works. He was born in a little village on the coast, in the picturesque locality of Ciboure, facing St. Jean-de-Luz. The excitable and voracious inhabitants spend their days either in fishing boats or at their favorite pastime, the "Pelote Basque." The young men of the country are small, stockily built, and as brown as berries. They wear the traditional beret, and encircle their hips with a broad scarf. They are jealous of their independence and are inclined to believe that their little native land, lying between France and Spain, owes nothing to either of these countries. There is always great difficulty in getting them to sing the "Marseillaise" at any official festivities. For them, the National Anthem is their Basque Hymn. It is impossible to overlook these characteristics in observing the career of Maurice Ravel, the little man of brilliant eye and lively gesture, shy and defiant, working out his destiny as an artist in a kind of voluntary isolation in the midst of all the traditional discipline of his time and surroundings.

* * *

Should one wish to probe further one might recall Stravinsky's rather flippant description: "Ravel—he is a Swiss watch-maker." We must remember that the grandparents of the composer of "Tombeau de Couperin" came from the charming little harbor town of Versoix on the Lake of Geneva. And there is no doubt that a page of a Ravel orchestral score resembles the exact mechanism of a well-constructed Swiss watch. One can see him leaning over his table, placing minute dots of ink on the staves with the precision of a watchmaker.

Ravel soon left the Basque coast to join his family in Paris. His father, an engineer who had designed a motorcar with two gears, was an extremely cultured man. Yet it was not in his home surroundings that the young musician was encouraged to follow the career of an artist. Ravel's genius is an example of spontaneous development. After studying the piano at the Conservatoire he took up a course of harmony and composition, and here the drama begins.

Maurice Ravel appeared on the battlefield of "modernism" just when Claude Debussy was about to claim his first victories. This was a hard blow for Ravel, who longed for emancipation with an ardor fundamentally and specifically French. He had an irresistible desire to purify and refine the harmonic language of his time, and free the music of his country from foreign influences. He loathed German romanticism, Wagnerism, Franckism, and everything that tended towards over-emphasis and grandiloquence. He felt the necessity of discovering a musical idiom that was delicate, balanced, ingenious and precise—one befitting the grandsons of Montaigne. He had already secretly invented aggregations of sounds of exceptional daring and skill.

* * *

When Ravel was on the point of hoisting his banner he met the author of "Pelléas," who had recently started on precisely the same crusade. We must not forget that Claude Debussy was only 13 years older than Ravel. It is seldom that, during a period of renascence, there is scope at the same moment for two revolutionaries to raise the same flag. That is why many superficial observers have believed Ravel to be only a disciple or lieutenant of Debussy. Every musician who knows the works of the two composers is aware that these particular geniuses have marked out two parallel and perfectly independent lines in musical history. And though they worked for the same ideals it was with guarded feeling that they viewed each other.

I first met Ravel at Gabriel Fauré's composition classes under conditions which, for those who were present, remain ineffaceable. Here, with extraordinary intelligence and unfailing clear-sightedness, this master of charm formed the tastes of his pupils without ever imposing a dogmatic discipline. Ravel handed in his first compositions, which were considered incendiary. The other professors of the school and the members of the Institute looked upon the young man with horror. They pursued him with rancor and were instrumental in his failure to gain the Prix de Rome. Gabriel Fauré, however, never ceased to defend the pupil whom he had encouraged by bringing his precocious mastery into the open.

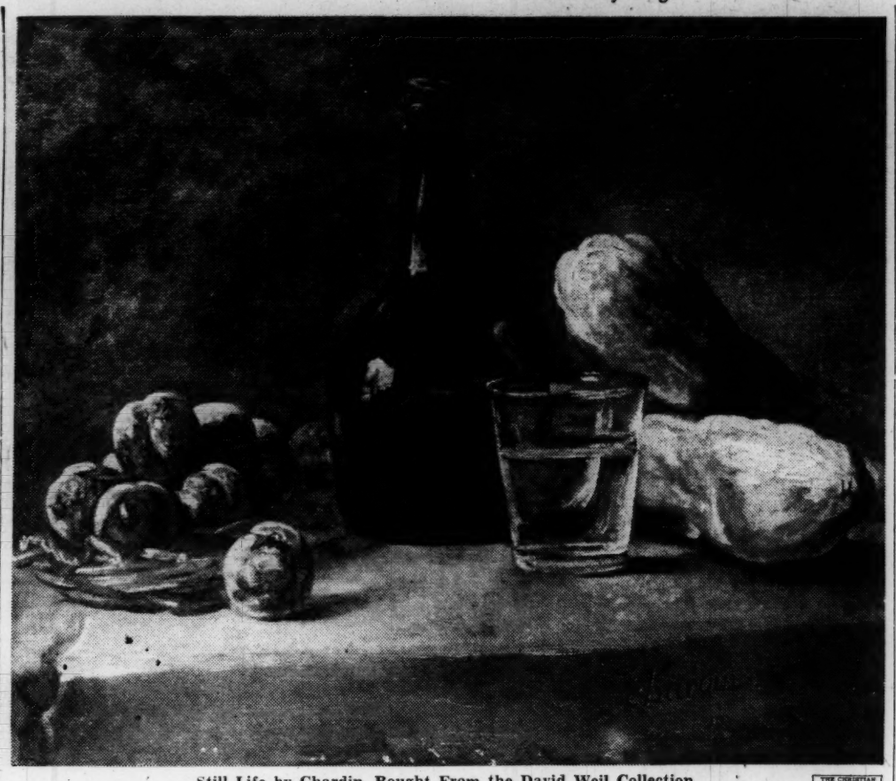
* * *

Ravel's unjustifiable defeat with regard to the Prix de Rome was the beginning of his popularity. Youth, quick in response, soon rallied round the artist so unjustly checkmated. From that moment all his compositions were followed with the keenest interest. Every new work heralded another victory. In a short time Ravel was the center of a small circle of intellectuals, artists, poets and musicians. They formed a picturesque society which met at the home, just inside Paris, of the delightful Maurice Delage. Lover of all the arts, he was himself a composer and a pupil of Ravel. Here, in a studio surrounded by a small garden, they met in friendly fashion to play the works of Moussorgsky, Rimsky or Borodine, which dazzled with their unexpected color. It was in these surroundings that Igor Stravinsky was so warmly received when he arrived in France, unknown and troubled about the future. This little society, which reminds one of Schumann's "Davidsbündlar," had an amusing name indicative of the style of the period —1900. The members called themselves "Les Apaches." All have since made their way in the world, but Maurice Ravel was certainly the most illustrious Apache of the tribe.

It was some time later, as a protest against the invasion of the old Société Nationale de Musique by Vincent d'Indy's pupils and the Schola Cantorum, that Ravel, with the help of Gabriel Fauré and his best pupils, founded the Société Musicale Indépendante. Here were given performances of the most characteristic works of recent years. Among these were the "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales," which were heard for the first time under amusing conditions. In order to expose the "snobbery" of ignorance, La Société Musicale Indépendante decided to give a concert of unpublished works, omitting the names of the composers. The audience of so-called connoisseurs was completely disconcerted. Seated in a box, surrounded by a few of his fashionable admirers, Ravel was compelled to listen quietly to the most ferocious criticisms of his "Valses," in which no one recognized his hand. Great was the confusion the following day amongst these "connoisseurs," but the composer had taken the measure of their worth and the value of their admiration.

Then followed the brilliant career we all know.

Today this great artist voluntarily stands aloof from the turmoil of Paris and seeks the calm of the countryside and sea voyages. He knows the glamour of an international fame. Yet he is without conceit or pride, and one who encounters this little man from the Basque country, with his refined face and keen eyes, little guesses that he is rubbing shoulders with the greatest living French musician of the day.



Still-Life by Chardin, Bought From the David Weil Collection

The David Weil Collection

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

Much has been heard in Paris of late about David Weil's collection, which indeed contains a number of masterpieces which would be given places of honor in the greatest museums. But this collection, brought together with patience, taste and love, is now being partly dispersed.

Recently, the famous antiquary, M. Wildenstein, bought that part of the collection devoted to the eighteenth century for $5,000,000; the paintings, miniatures, pastels, drawings and other objects left the mansion of David Weil. Little could have been added to this unique collection of the eighteenth century; M. Weil wished to devote his activity to other periods of French art.

At the same time he gave the Musée du Louvre an important series of masterpieces. Previously, in 1914, he had allowed the French National Museums to choose the 14 pieces which make up the magnificent group; but he had retained the use of them. He has just given up this clause and the Musée du Louvre has become the owner of a dessin rehaussé of Watteau, "Les Têtes de Nègres"; of a piece of sculpture by Houdon, "La Comtesse de Jaucourt"; of the portraits of Mme. de Sorquainville and of a man by Perronneau, and of two miniatures, one showing Marie Antoinette and her children and the other Monsieur de Bréa.

This gift is not confined to eighteenth century art; there are pieces from China, and modern art is represented by one of Renoir's best pictures, "A la Grenouillère."

The paintings bought by M. Wildenstein are not less remarkable. All the great masters of the eighteenth century are represented by paintings of merit, some of which are even exceptional, such as that still-life by Chardin, carried out in blues, in which plums, a bottle and some gourds once more bear witness to the fact that for a great artist there is no minor subject. The tonality of the painting as a whole is not a frequent one with this painter. The composition is very simple, yet the picture reveals knowledge and grandeur.

"Le Philosophe," by Fragonard, is characterized by a freedom and a boldness which link it up with the most modern and freest works. Those who accuse eighteenth-century art of paying too great attention to detail will find their charge refuted by this painting, and they will also find a lyricism worthy of our time.

Boucher, Watteau, Greuze and Lancret are also represented in this collection. Even painters who are usually considered inferior are represented by canvases which seem to make them the equals of better-known artists; Lépicie, Guardi, Louis Moreau, Mme. Labille Guillaret and Vincent all prove the exceptional unity of one of the greatest centuries of French art. To mark its close a portrait by Louis David clearly shows the culmination of this stage of French art and the birth of a new realism which was destined to provoke so many reactions and coalitions.

Two Talented American Painters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Not to be lost sight of in the rush of recent events are two one-man exhibitions which have marked the débuts of as promising a pair of young painters as one usually encounters in the best of seasons. Because the greater demands made by the showings of important groups of old masters have been satisfied, and also because it is fairly certain that these young artists will be heard from soon again, it is a good idea to speak about them, even though, locally, they have already received much flattering approval.

In some ways these two — Jon Corbino, whose works appeared for three weeks at the Macbeth Gallery, and Paul Cadmus, whose display at the Midtown Gallery promises, as a result of last week's attendance, to be extended a while—have both begun their careers alike. Both were trained in the academies and have evidently made thoughtful technical preparation for painting. Both are young men, who have been working on their own for only a few years, and both belong to ranks of searching young artists who take their inspiration from the actualities of contemporary life. Another, and all-important, similarity between them is the interest in drawing and dramatic composition which both show in their work to an extent unusual among present-day painters.

* * *

Mr. Corbino, the more romantic of the painters, showed himself remarkably skillful in both his paintings and his drawings. In his conceptions he is influenced by several European masters, notably Delacroix and Goya, with whom he shows more than superficial acquaintance, combining a keen knowledge of them with his own ideas of what is most valuable in modern painting. His painting is broad and his color rich and emotional in feeling, and he has assurance in his imaginative handling of his subjects which lends authority.

One of the most mature was his painting of horses and riders lining up for the start of a race. This was done in a manner vaguely suggestive of Géricault's romantic moods. Another, with strongly felt dramatic implications, was his picture of earthquake refugees, while another was an ordinary New England beach scene, in which the figures were grouped in such a way that the work took on a distinctly romantic character. Mr. Corbino has been evidently much impressed by the nineteenth century neo-romantic tradition of Delacroix; it is he more than any other whom he follows.

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Like this artist, Mr. Cadmus, who was having his first one-man show, has unusual strength as a draftsman and skill in dramatic composition. But unlike Mr. Corbino he is detached, cynical and relatively unemotional in his painting of contemporary life, which has thrived under the potent influence of the League teacher, Kenneth Hayes Miller. It was Mr. Cadmus who made a small furore several years ago, when his painting "The Fleet's In," a rowdy satire on Uncle Sam's sailors ashore, was submitted to navy officials in Washington. This work burlesqued so intensively the uniformed men and their friends that the Navy protested strongly, and scorned to accept the work as a true statement of the facts. In the Cadmus exhibition last week it performed the useful service of showing how far his style has progressed—from a tight, linear though remarkably expressive style to a much broader, more painterly procedure.

The major exhibit among his recent works was a four-part composition completed for the Treasury Department Art Projects, entitled "Aspects of Suburban Life," which has since been allocated to the office of the United States Minister in Canada. In this he gives a vivid cross-section of the subject, under the separate heads of "Main Street," "Polo," "Golf" and "Public Dock."

Quoting Blake's entreaty, to support his unsparing revelations of human form and character, "that the spectator will attend to the hands and the feet, to the lineaments of the countenances; they are all descriptive of character, and not a line is drawn without intention," Mr Cadmus finds a precise statement for his own artistic credo. Much of his work, however, is repellent in its meticulous objectivity, and will require toning down before it meets with a ready acceptance. J. C. B.

The St. Louis Orchestra Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis

The final choral concert of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra season more than justified the inclusion of this form of musical essay in the varied presentments of the year. On the sixteenth program of the subscription series the singing of the St. Louis Symphony Chorus was memorable not only because of excellence of production but because of the novelty of a work new to St. Louis.

"Belshazzar's Feast," for mixed chorus, baritone solo and orchestra, by William Walton, is neither oratorio nor opera but a modernized version of the cantata. Effective is the picture of the feast, and impressive are those moments when the mysterious finger writes on the wall. It is a compact piece of work. Arthur Fear was the baritone soloist. A singular contrast to "Belshazzar's Feast" was Mozart's "Ave Verum Corpus," for mixed chorus and small orchestra.

Among the many pianists heard at these concerts, one must pay one's respects to Corinne Frederick, who played the Mozart Concerto in A major (K. 488) on the thirteenth program. With brilliancy, delicacy and an extraordinarily fine sense of phrase, Mme. Frederick is an ideal Mozart player. On this same program, the orchestra gave a memorable presentation of "Ein Heldenleben" by Richard Strauss.

On the fourteenth program Vladimir Golschmann conducted an inspiring performance of the Third Symphony of Brahms. This program was further notable because of the world première of Leo Ornstein's orchestral piece, "Nocturne and Dance." Ornstein is a tone-colorist, but, for the most part, he eschews bright colors. His mezzo-tints, however, are engaging.

Rudolf Serkin played, on the fifteenth program, the great "Emperor" Concerto by Beethoven. He is an energetic and confident pianist. On this program Vladimir Golschmann was honored with the dedication of a charming piece by one of his French colleagues: "Poème" for small orchestra by Maurice Thiriet.

Throughout the season Mr. Golschmann plays many such charming pieces—of no great consequence but admirably done. "Le Festin de l'Araignée" by Roussel is an example of the best French pictorial writing. Excerpts from this ballet, in which the characters may be found in one's garden, make for colorful contrast on a program. The First Violin Concerto by Bruch seemed like quite solid music in comparison. Albert Spalding played the hackneyed work with symphonic dignity.

Mr. Golschmann closed the season with a somewhat formal program, presenting the Fourth Symphony of Beethoven as the principal work. This was preceded by the "Leonore" Overture No. 3. An interesting old work—presented here for the first time—was the Concerto for four violins and orchestra by Vivaldi. Francis E. Jones (assistant concertmaster of the orchestra), Joseph Faerber, Felix Slatkin and Harry Lookofsky—all of the first violin section—admirably played the work. This excellent program was brought to a close with Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite No. 2.

Varied Programs in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Whatever else Artur Rodzinski may have proved during his local sojourn as conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, he has shown himself an adept at selecting an interesting program. On the evening of April 8 he supplied the large audience in Carnegie Hall with a deft arrangement in contrasts—Haydn's Sinfonie Concertante for solo violin, cello, oboe, bassoon and orchestra; Shostakovich's First Symphony; Mozart's D minor Piano Concerto (K. 466), and a suite from William Walton's "Façade." In the Haydn piece the soloists were Messrs. Piastro, Schuster, Labate and Kohon of the orchestra. The pianist for Mozart was José Iturbi.

It would be hard to say whether Haydn's delicious composition—so little familiar here as to be almost a novelty—or the Mozart concerto was the more delightful, and there is no need of even trying to say! Mr. Rodzinski conducted Haydn's music with obvious relish and fine control, and orchestra and soloists gave him an alert and sympathetic response. But the performance of the Mozart concerto was no less admirable. It is in music of the eighteenth century, and particularly Mozart's, that the Spanish pianist is at his best. For understanding of style and flawless technique the setting forth of the exquisite Romanze was one of the most distinguished achievements of the present season.

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The oftener I hear the Shostakovich symphony the better I like it. Of course it has been fortunate here in its conductors—Leopold Stokowski, Arturo Toscanini and now Mr. Rodzinski. The last-named stressed its theatrical possibilities rather unduly, and yet the performance he obtained was in the main a good one, distinguished by abounding spirit and prevailing technical excellence. The freshness, the vivacity, the bold and vigorous workmanship of the symphony were again immensely impressive. For some of us the cabaret rowdiness of the excerpts from "Façade" (entertaining enough in themselves and performed with tremendous zest) were too violent a let-down after the Mozart. Yet for others they ended the evening in an appropriate vein of satyr drama.

Carnegie Hall was also on the afternoons of April 3 and 4 the scene of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic-Symphony respectively. The event of the former was the brilliant account given of Liszt's "Faust" Symphony, under the vivid direction of Dr. Koussevitzky, in which the Harvard Glee Club took part, before giving in the Town Hall that evening its own concert in conjunction with the Radcliffe Choral Society. The Philharmonic-Symphony matinée featured its accomplished first cellist, Joseph Schuster, who, besides figuring as soloist in the Saint-Saëns Concerto, played in Ernest Bloch's "Voice in the Wilderness," a symphonic poem with cello obbligato, which had not been heard in New York before. Of course the piece is well made and, less as a matter of course, one hopes, it emphasizes at great length its composer's predilection for wailing. A varied program carried over from earlier concerts of the Society Respighi's suite, "The Birds," Samuel Barber's Symphony, Ravel's "Alborada del Gracioso" and Arboss orchestral transcription of Albéniz's "Triana."

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Ernest Bloch was represented by his fine piano quintet, played by the Gordon String Quartet and Frank Sheridan, in the Town Hall concert of the League of Composers on the evening of April 4. Also heard were Prokofieff's Overture on Jewish Themes for string quartet, piano and clarinet; Quincy Porter's Third String Quartet, and the Variations and Conclusion from Wallingford Riegger's "New Dance," with Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and their Group as the dancers. Whether or not the pieces by Prokofieff and Porter had been played here before, they were unfamiliar. The former is distinctly agreeable music. The best wrought of the three movements of the latter is the opening Allegro.

Over at the Majestic Theater the same evening Mikhail Mordkin and his ballet revived Adolphe Adam's "Giselle" as part of their dance program. In this still charming piece there was no mistaking the good training Mr. Mordkin's group have received. Lucia Chase, Viola Essen, Leon Varkas and Dimitri Romanoff had leading parts. The program included also "The Goldfish" by Tcherepnin, a fantastic work provided with striking scenery and costumes by Soudeikin.

Stravinsky in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

The presence of Igor Stravinsky as guest conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra for a recent pair of concerts occasioned a move to the huge Shrine Auditorium. The composer directed his own "Fire-Bird," "Pétrouchka" and a work new to this community, "The Fairy's Kiss," consisting of four Divertimenti from the complete Ballet.

With the musicians placed thinly across the immense width of the Shrine orchestra pit, it was quite impossible for him to get really symphonic results. With the curtains of the stage above closely drawn, we patiently endured a faded and fluttering "Fire-Bird" while the orchestra plodded along faithfully trying to put something of its accustomed brilliance into the well-known work. "The Fairy's Kiss" surprised us. Departing from the usual Stravinskian opulence of tone and color, the composer deftly showed us how simply he could write about nothing at all.

At last the stage curtains parted to disclose Theodore Kosloff's ballet forces, too greatly augmented by a teeming multitude of "atmosphere" people, crowding the stage with kaleidoscopic hues. Either because of lack of support from the orchestra pit, or because not enough space was allotted to the principals, there was very little actual dancing. At any rate, the box office must have been cheered, for close to 14,000 people can tell the coming generations, "We saw Stravinsky conduct."

How different the concerts of the following week! Again we sat in the Shrine, this time listening to a magnificent performance of "The Passion According to St. John," by Bach, under our regular conductor, Otto Klemperer, whose evident devotion to the noble work inspired those under his baton to their utmost. The Philharmonic Chorus had been splendidly trained by Richard Lert and A. C. Marshall, and the Chorales were exquisitely interpreted. Felix Knight, as the Evangelist, carried his arduous role with a deep sense of its implication. His fine, clear lyric tenor voice and flawless diction were admirably suited to the part of Narrator. Harry Stockwell, baritone, sang the words of Jesus well and sincerely. Emery Darcy's several solos for bass voice were done with warm resonance and a feeling for the dramatic possibilities of the airs for Peter, Pilate and others. Gina Vanna, soprano, and Hertha Glatz, contralto, were well chosen for their parts. Judicious cutting of repetitious passages would have shortened the concert to the usual length, without marring its musical effect. B. K. W.

New Eisenstein Film Banned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Soviet motion picture director, Sergei Eisenstein, has been struggling with Communist censors for two years while making an epic picture of "class war" in the Soviet country-side. Now that it is finished, the central committee of the Communist Party has forbidden it to be exhibited in Russia or abroad.

"In this instance the Communist Party has once more shown how Bolshevik methods solve questions of art," declared Boris Shumiatsky, political director of the Soviet film industry, adding that "the Party intends decisively to uproot the unhealthy remains of 'formalism,' wherever they may appear."

"Formalism" is a term which first appeared two years ago when the Communists applied it to Dmitri Shostakovitch, who, at that time, was considered by Soviet critics the most promising Soviet composer. Immediately after the Communist newspaper attacked him, his opera, "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk," was withdrawn from five stages and his ballet from Moscow's Great Opera House. His name has rarely been mentioned since. The term "formalism" has since been ascribed to many Soviet writers, artists and musicians who have somehow incurred the displeasure of Russia's Communist rulers.

Explaining the decision to ban Mr. Eisenstein's picture, Mr. Shumiatsky revealed that Communist censors had rejected the first version of the picture last December, but that some of those who saw it were so much impressed that they begged the director be given a chance to correct it. When Mr. Eisenstein admitted he had been wrong, the censors agreed to let him try again. But the second version was no more acceptable than the first. "It has now become apparent," said Mr. Shumiatsky, "that Eisenstein is interested only in unhealthy formalistic repetition."

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The scenario, entitled "Bezhen Meadows," portrayed "class war" in a Soviet village. The central incident was based upon an actual occurrence. A young boy betrayed his father to the Soviet authorities for "anti-Soviet" actions; when the father discovered this, he killed his son.

Communist censors banned the picture, Mr. Shumiatsky revealed, because the director failed to show the "class struggle" as a clear-cut conflict between the interests of exploiters and exploited, but made it appear that elemental forces were released by the revolution, stronger than the men and women who became their victims. "Eisenstein put everything upside down," commented Mr. Shumiatsky. "He showed the process of creating a collective village as a process of elemental destruction."

In one scene, for example, the destruction of a village church, Mr. Eisenstein is accused of "portraying our peasants as vandals, and making the scene a bacchanal of destruction." Peasants are shown tearing down ikons and altars, running round in a frenzy with their hands full of crosses, shouting anti-religious songs. Many eyewitnesses have described such scenes during the "class war" introduced by Communists into Russian villages, but apparently the authorities do not care to recall them now, either in Russia or abroad.

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The authorities appear to be particularly upset because Mr. Eisenstein and his associates issued a considerable amount of advance publicity about this picture. Mr. Shumiatsky declared sternly: "Studio executives must share responsibility for the impermissible fanfare created around this production, an attempt to bluff social opinion."

The Soviet state trust expended more than 2,000,000 rubles on this production, Mr. Shumiatsky admitted, which now becomes a total loss. But Mr. Eisenstein's associates are more distressed by the fact that two years of work by one of the few acknowledged masters of Soviet film-making has been wasted, and by the prospect that Mr. Eisenstein may be discouraged from further attempts to make pictures under Communist censorship.

The Corcoran Biennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

The Fifteenth Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings, which opened in the Corcoran Gallery of Art on the evening of March 27 with a private view and reception, is broadly comprehensive and distinctly thought provoking. Four hundred and sixty-five paintings by approximately 400 painters in all parts of the United States are included in the display, which occupies 14 galleries, nine in the main building and four in the New Wing separated by the W. A. Clark Collection. These paintings were selected from several thousand submitted to the jury either through the usual channels or on special invitation, and represent liberally all contemporary schools and trends.

The sum total under these circumstances is not altogether reassuring, for while a little more than a fifth of the works exhibited are sound technically, and inspirational, the large majority are not only in many instances slovenly but indicative of low ideals. Why, we ask ourselves, have so many of our painters lost their vision? What has blinded them to the beauty which still exists and is within arm's reach? This is not a matter of any of the "isms"—which, incidentally in this exhibition, find comparatively few outstanding exponents—but rather of individual or mass point of view; and therefore is the more disturbing.

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This is, we are told, the day of the machine, the common man, the realist—but always artists have set forth in their paintings contemporary life, working men and women, factual things, and never until the present with such disregard of the amenities of beauty and emphasis on vulgarity. When the first Government Art Project was set up three years ago the boast of its organizers was that they intended to take "the snobbery out of art." Perhaps this end has already been achieved, but if so the under-dog of yesterday has become the snob of today—the shoe is merely on the other foot, and it pinches worse than ever.

Lest the reader get too gloomy a view of the current exhibition let me hasten to say that on the whole it is better rather than worse than other widely representative shows of contemporary painting. In each of the galleries occupied one may find works to admire and commend. Art should be a guiding star to greater heights, today as in the past. And for many it still is. What is more, for the first time for a double decade or more religious themes are being painted and finding their way into our exhibitions. One of the places of honor, that terminating the long vista of the east range of galleries, has been given to a dramatic painting by R. H. Ives Gammell, entitled "Testimonial," an elaborate composition witnessing to the tragedy and futility of war, and very well painted.

In this exhibition there is an unusually large representation from Boston and vicinity—in fact a fourth of the hundred works found most commendable by the present reviewer are by Bostonians. Edmund C. Tarbell has sent an admirable portrait of his wife and a charming painting of "Peonies"; from Frank W. Benson has come a large and superb "Still-Life"; Margaret FitzHugh Browne shows her striking painting of a blinded veteran, "Blessée de Guerre"; and Marie Danforth Page her excellent portrait of her husband in his laboratory, "Microbe Hunter"; while among the finest still-life paintings shown are those by Elizabeth Paxton, H. Dudley Murphy and Frederick G. Hall.

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One of the four prize winners in this exhibition, Bernard Keyes, is a member of the Guild of Boston Artists. To him the fourth W. A. Clark Prize of $500, accompanied by the Corcoran Honorable Mention, was awarded for a figure painting of a bar-tender, "Snaky"—an academic work, well done but without especial distinction.

The other awards were as follows: First W. A. Clark Prize, $2000, and the Corcoran Gold Medal, to Edward Hopper for a group of houses on a bit of unshaded high land, entitled "Cape Cod Afternoon"; second W. A. Clark Prize, $1500, and the Corcoran Silver Medal, to Guy Pene Du Bois for the figure of a girl scantily clothed, entitled "Meditation," and the third W. A. Clark Prize, $1000, and the Corcoran Bronze Medal, to Francis Speight for a rural scene.

Plays That Bloom in the Spring

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Spring has come! One can tell by the quality of the plays that come to town. Nobody knows just why they should be worse when the flowers and the trees begin to bud, the birds to sing, but they are. Perhaps the plays that get produced at this season are the wistful left-overs from the winter, perhaps there is a hope among producers that with warm weather coming on those who go to the theater want something trivial.

Willie Howard, veteran comedian of vaudeville and revues, has aided Fritz Blocki in the concoction of a futile little farce about a queer family that won $150,000 on an Irish Sweepstakes. The authors strain and the actors strain and the effect is nothing. The piece lasted one week at the Golden.

Ward Morehouse, who has been writing of the theater for years, has devised a play called "Miss Quis" and Peggy Wood and James Rennie are its stars at the Henry Miller. It begins as if Mr. Morehouse intended it to be a serious realistic study of a poor working woman who suddenly finds herself heir to a fortune. Perhaps the author, his many activities interfering, found only enough time to write it by fits and starts. At any rate, it never finds a point to stick to, being now a study of an idealistic woman, now an attack on small-town hyprocrisy, now very obvious melodrama, now ironic romance. The result cannot be otherwise than puzzling and unsatisfactory. The author has no sooner started in one direction than he goes off in another. Miss Wood and Mr. Rennie act with vigor, but anything in the way of subtlety is impossible.

"Hitch Your Wagon!" at the 48th St. Theater manages a bit better. This is by Bernard C. Schoenfeld and tells in farcical terms of a famous actor who is visited in a sanatorium by an alluring girl of whom he has never heard before. A strange, incongruous romance being the result. When she has concluded her visit, he runs away from his nurse and appears at the girl's home in pajamas, providing fantastic contrast to that environment.

Further complications arise from the fact that the mother is not at all simple. She has definite designs. It is she who sent her daughter to see him. Once she wanted to go on the stage and didn't. Now she wants her daughter to be an actress. And when she sees an opportunity to make the daughter the famous actor's wife, she jumps at it.

Here there is an abundance of material for lively comedy. Mr. Schoenfeld devises his situations nicely enough. Unfortunately he cannot write them down in dialogue and action with the necessary expertness; he is unable to give, by skillful timing, deft emphasis, cunning arrangement of his material, the point each scene demands if it is to have the required effect. The laughter that results is sporadic. One joke refuses to help another. "Hitch Your Wagon!" could be very amusing, if some one more experienced than the author had rewritten it before it reached the stage.

SONGS OF BEATRICE CLIFFORD
SACRED—
Resurrection 50c
Thou Knowest Best 40c
The Comforter 40c
SECULAR—
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Schools of Virgin Islands—As Social Builders

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

To Raise Standards of Living Is Their Chosen Task

Education Grapples With the Virgin Islands' Social Problems And Is Steadily Winning Through

By Robert W. Desmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas

Practical aid in solving difficult social and economic problems is being provided by the schools of the Virgin Islands. This West Indies possession of the United States has been something of an administrative puzzle since 1917, when the islands were purchased from Denmark.

The economic structure of the islands had been in a shambles for many years, due largely to the uncertainties of sugar cane production, the chief occupation of St. Croix, the largest of the islands. And the social structure was very little better, since it had its roots in the dark days of slavery, when family reationships lacked permanence, and there was no such thing as formal education.

Developing The Family Ideal

Family rehabilitation, or development of the family ideal, has been regarded as essential before any permanent improvement can come to the islands. And it is in the schoolrooms, many believe, that correction can best begin.

The situation is this: There is only limited employment for the masses, and little opportunity for them to own land. They gather in the towns—Charlotte Amalie, in St. Thomas; and Christiansted and Fredericksted in St. Croix. There they rent small shacks, for from $2 to $6 a month. Into such a shack, lacking water or sanitary provisions, an entire family crowds. There it exists, in squalor, in discomfort. The little children are kept awake until late hours. There is no privacy. They sleep with shutters and doors tightly closed against the night air. They live, for the most part, on a soft and unsatisfactory food, known as "fungee," a combination of cornmeal, fish, and vegetables. The infant mortality and general mortality rates are extremely high.

Ninety per cent of the population is Negro, and under the irresponsible moral code still surviving from slave times, marriage is little more than a word. Records show that more than 50 per cent of the births in the islands are without benefit of clergy, and this despite the fact that almost every native professes membership in some one of the churches. This does not necessarily mean, however, that parents fail to recognize or take an interest in their offspring. This, also, is noted in the schools, where the records of the children must be kept with separate columns for the names of mothers and fathers, and with assorted parents appearing to talk over the children's work, and often keenly interested in seeing that they get the best instruction, and do well in their classes.

Perhaps a more difficult situation, so far as the children are concerned, is the frequent departure of parents to the United States, or elsewhere, to find work. Some more capable and ambitious natives, particularly, feel that their opportunities are limited in the islands, and partly due to this emigration, the population has declined from a high figure of 43,178 in 1835, to 22,012 in 1930. As parents depart, children are left behind, in the care of relatives or perhaps with some person entirely unrelated, often unable to exercise authority, and perhaps without money to feed and clothe the children. This gives the schools a truancy problem and, although serious crime is rare on the islands, certain officials believe that a reform school is urgently needed to supplement other facilities for guidance of the children.

Progress Being Made

These objectives have served to guide the Department of Education ever since, and some progress has been made toward realizing them. Both C. Frederick Dixon, superintendent of the Department of Education in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John; and Raymond L. Thompson, superintendent in the municipality of St. Croix, keep them constantly in mind. The schools in the islands already offer educational opportunities to natives far greater than those available in any other West Indian island, and illiteracy has been brought down to about 16 per cent of the population, only 2 per cent of which now cannot speak English.

The 1936-1937 municipal budgets call for the expenditure of about $100,000 on education in the islands, which is at least four times as much as was spent under the old Danish regime, although less than the per capita expenditure for education in any state of the United States, and the qualifications and salaries for teachers are not so high as on the mainland. Few of the teachers are college graduates, and their salaries range from $300 to $1560 a year, with a long teaching term.

Charlotte Amalie, which is the largest town, has the largest school enrollment. It has one Junior and Senior High School, giving instruction from seventh to twelfth grades; three public grammar schools, with first to fifth grades, three private schools, and two parochial schools. There also are three rural public grammar schools on that island of St. Thomas, and four on the island of St. John. There are five rural grammar schools in St. Croix, one in Fredericksted, one in Christiansted, a Junior high school in Fredericksted, and a combined junior and senior high school in Christiansted, as well as two parochial schools on the island.

A Teachers' Institute has been organized by Mr. Dixon to serve as a body of consultants and assistants to plan and provide for the establishment and operation of a Teacher Training Institution in Charlotte Amalie. Opportunity for teachers to gain instruction without going to the mainland has long been a need in the islands, and it is intended, through the purposed Institution, to provide opportunities for academic and professional advancement of teachers, and to enable teachers to obtain substantial, and uniform, credentials.

Large Enrollment

There now are approximately 4800 children enrolled in the islands' various schools, which is a large percentage in a total population of 22,000, but it is explained by the large number of adults, including parents, who have emigrated. Women, left behind in the islands, outnumber the men by about 12 per cent in St. Thomas, and by about 8 per cent in all of the islands. There are about 120 teachers, most of them colored.

The schools are teaching the people of the Virgin Islands to make the most of the resources which are at hand, and to improve their standard of living. The avowed purpose of the schools in both municipalities is to fit the children to their environment and to encourage them to remain in their own situation in preference to emigrating. A compulsory school law requires that children of school age attend. Although there is no attendance officer on the staff, the head of the department, aided by school nurses and the police, manage to get most of the children to school. Small fines are assessed upon the parents or guardians of children who are habitual truants, so that they, too, are interested in seeing that the children attend.

In addition to instruction in the conventional subjects of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography, history, English, and civics, the schools of the Virgin Islands place more than usual emphasis upon practical subjects, such as agriculture, the selection and preparation of suitable foods in greater variety than is usual on the islands; the canning of meat and vegetables for out-of-season use; sewing, patching, repairing, dressmaking, fancy work, basket making, laundering, weaving, local styles and products, art, music, health habits and hygiene, and the mechanical trades, such as carpentry, sheet metal work, blacksmithing, shoemaking, saddlery, wheelwrighting, masonry, printing, painting, tailoring, upholstery, and other useful arts in which Virgin Islanders have been deficient.

The Agricultural Experiment Station in St. Croix, the vocational school established in connection therewith, and the branch of the experiment station in St. Thomas, have directed much of the more advanced work in agriculture and the trades, for older boys. The cultivation of small school gardens and the preparation of hot lunches has given practical illustration of many of the lessons in the grammar schools, has all but eliminated malnutrition among the school children, and has provided valuable lessons which could be introduced into the homes.

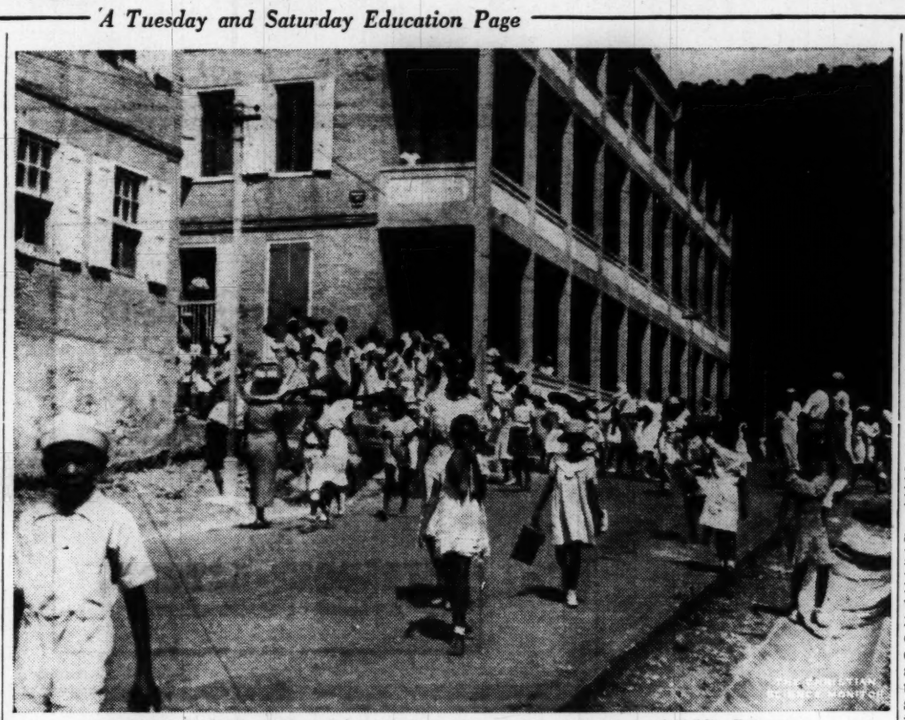
Some adult education classes have been held, as well, under FERA grants, and they have taught practical arts and occupations. The islands look, also, to the Red Cross, to welfare workers, churches, mission organizations, and rather recently organized troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, to support the regular school system in spreading information advancing the public welfare.

Critics have declared that the children are being "educated" too much and that the graduates of the high school, in particular, have all waited for white collar jobs. There has been a considerable emphasis on commercial subjects, since Charlotte Amalie is a commercial and business port, but there also have been woodworking shops for boys in the junior high schools, as well as the vocational school in St. Croix. Boys in rural communities, so far, have lacked the advantages of these advanced courses, unless they were able to move into town.

It has been said that the people of the Virgin Islands are lazy, explaining their lack of enthusiasm as laborers. But another view is that the absence of permanent opportunity, or suitable reward for labor or excellence, acted as a deterrent. And also, it is said with reason, that they have not had the sort of wants that would require labor. The climate is kind, and their lives are simple. It is purposed, now, to keep the children in school longer and raise their standards so that they will want to own homes, and have other advantages, and so will be willing to strive for them.

The school-leaving age in the islands now is 15 years. Half the children in the United States go on to the ninth grade, or beyond. In the Virgin Islands only 1 per cent of the children do so; most of them leave school after finishing the sixth grade. By making education more immediately practical, however, it is believed that children, and their parents, will wish to continue longer, and even go on to college, as a few have done already, studying in the United States.

In the now remote past, education has been patterned so closely after that in schools in the United States that some of the results have been grotesque, to say the least. Thus, these native children on a tropical Caribbean island are asked to read poetry about such subjects as "The Winds of March," with references to Atlantic waves, robins, pussy willows, New England traditions, and other subjects that have less than no meaning for them. This made education artificial and something apart, instead of something related to their own experience. The latter now is the ideal motivating the schools of the Virgin Islands, and the results so far are favorable.



School's Out! Children Leaving the Abraham Lincoln School, the Largest Public Grammar School in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

A Jolly Part of the Pan-American Day Celebrations Last Year at the George Washington School, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas

Summer Tours in Europe

Special Provisions for Students and Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Europe has more than art, history, and scenery to offer the student or the teacher who has a vacation to spend abroad. Although the six-week tourist may not grasp fully the political skeins of France, for example, nor entirely master its language or fully appreciate its cooking, he will have found that France, like other states of Europe, is a league or confederacy of several nations, which reasonably keep the peace by taking differences for granted. He will meet the two Belgiums, penetrate somewhat into the below-surface fears of England, begin to learn why Danes "cooperate," and touch upon things Russian. Suddenly the tolerance of Europe will dawn on him.

Various provisions today enable students and teachers to meet people with similar interests. Youth hostels across Europe, about 4000 in number, are resting places in a wholesome round of hiking and biking, outdoor games, tests of skill, dancing, and ready enlightening discussion. International picnics are a newer phase of college students' travel in Europe. The national or sectional fairs become increasingly important as meeting places for youth in motion and youth at home in a European setting. In late years, more than the privileged few have been quartered in City Universitaire, Paris, or in a remote hamlet in the Austrian Tyrol, or in the midst of the "consumers' houses" and workers' farms of Sweden.

* * *

This summer's International Exposition in Paris will attract many visitors. Consequently, European students and educators are ready to play host at a variety of gatherings, formal and otherwise, which North Americans in fair number will attend. College editors and students of journalism will sail late in June for their international conference at Geneva, Switzerland. In mid-July a larger party will leave with Nice as destination and the sixteenth annual conference of International Student Service as a central event. These travelers expend something less than ten dollars a day—transportation, meals, lodging, sightseeing — by using third-class accommodations, whose friendly and human advantages are by this time common knowledge on practically all campuses.

The Open Road Association of New York, a non-profit educational service in travel, has lately announced its growing list of tours, which invariably use abroad the good offices of the International Study and Hospitality Association (ISHA). The association places one of its national members with Open Road parties, and behold! the doors to the life of the people open wide. The travel schedule no longer lists "breakfast, museums, trip to the monastery, dinner and sunset at the island, evening at the theatre." In reasonable doses, sightseeing and all the cultural contacts are present, but in a single motor tour for students from the States, their fellow students abroad have been helping to provide:

Swimming, a round-table discussion, a students' party, a social evening on St. Margaret's Island — those will be some of the memories of Budapest.

Water sports, horseback riding, cycling, mountain hikes, dancing, with a group of German students as hosts—that's part of the three-day program at Stock bei Prien, am Chiemsee, Bavaria, a lake resort near Munich.

An informal program of hospitality and sports, at Grenoble, among French students of the city that Rome founded.

* * *

There is a serious side to all these tours. European students intend to show Americans their social and economic problems at first hand. Too, the visitor sees many reforms or improvements, gingerly tested in America, that Europe takes for granted. More adult in tone are tours that will feature public health and housing study and (Columbia University's) the study of speech and music. Almost every college or university that sends students abroad finds some way of utilizing the findings and the bettered skills of the returned travelers in the next winter's work. Even "wander tours" are by no means carefree, however gypsy-like they sound.

Soviet Russia seems to lose nothing of its attraction for Americans. The Open Road schedule alone lists a full dozen of Russian journeys, undertaken for realistic study of the Russian Constitution (under Roger Baldwin), or for comparison with Scandinavia and its "co-ops," or as one phase of public health study (with John A. Kingsbury, former head of Milbank Memorial), or as a chapter in housing study (with Helen Alfred).

The tide of European student and teacher visitors to the United States is not yet strong. Rotary International, a foreign language newspaper or two, international trade associations, and the American Youth Hostels are among the limited number of groups that have an organized program to encourage European youth to visit America and to afford hospitality to them. Teachers and students who visit Europe this summer may well consider how they might convince the youths and youth leaders of Europe that a welcome awaits them here.

A Local Study Group in Action

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We welcome to our desk the increasing number of letters from groups of Monitor young people that have formed for good fellowship and for discussion based on material published in The Christian Science Monitor. These groups, many of them having organized because of the inspiration of this column, so they tell us, seem to us rather like local meetings of our world-wide Round Table that "meets" on this page and shares interesting ideas across the miles. Today we give the meeting to a report sent in by the "Chairman of the Round-Table Group" of a club in London.—Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman:

We feel that the readers of this column may be interested to hear of the activities of "The Four Corners Club" in London, England.

Inspired by the ideas expressed in this actual column, a "Round Table Group" was formed, the aim of this group being to promote activities of a constructive and interesting nature for members of the club.

In December a debate was held which put forward the proposition, "That in view of the economic situation, it is the duty of women to return to the home." Here again we should like to point out that the subject of the debate was suggested by an article which appeared in the Monitor at that time. The debate caused much interest and amusement to the sixty-odd members who attended, and (we are glad to say) the motion was lost!

The group next met at the end of January, when the Marquis of Lothian talked to us about "World Affairs." Anticipating that this feature would be of great interest, each member of the club was allowed to bring a friend, with the result that there was an attendance of over 300.

* * *

Speaking on the question of the present unrest in the world and the possibility of peace, Lord Lothian drew our attention to the size of the world and the vast numbers of differing religions, culture, customs and governments which constitute the huge population. Peace is maintained in individual countries by legislatures, executive governments and courts acting as a single sovereignty. Therefore, to end war, it is necessary to have a single world sovereignty established on a democratic basis, he said. The present world disturbance he described as being caused solely because the world knows no common government, and individual governments are unwilling to sacrifice anything for the common good of international government.

Lord Lothian went on to illustrate by a comparison between Europe and the United States of America. He stated that they were about equal in size, but whereas the latter was united and prospered as a single federation, Europe was filled with conflict. He pointed out that before the World War Europe was comprised of 17 sovereign states, and now there were 26. A brief history of the federation of the United States was given, and Lord Lothian asked if federation was not the only solution of Europe's problems.

"Is it necessary for the whole world to remain in a condition in which it can be dragged into war at the mercy of Europe as in 1914?" he asked us. A great step toward preventing this would be established by a better understanding between the British Commonwealth and the United States of America. Standing together, but each without alliances either in Europe or the Far East, he considered they would be so strong that no other nation would attempt to attack and they could be independent of other nations' quarrels. Such a situation would probably guarantee peace and democracy over nearly half the world.

* * *

On the question of armaments and pacifism, Lord Lothian drew a simile to the necessity of police forces at the present time in order to preserve peace.

At the conclusion of his talk, Lord Lothian kindly consented to answer questions from the floor, and, judging by the number of questions, his answer was one which had aroused the keenest interest.

In February, the third meeting of the group was held, when vocations and avocations were discussed. There were six speakers from among the younger members of the club, and after each, open discussion took place. The subjects chosen were Trade Journalism, Stage and Film work, Architecture, Motor Reliability Trials, Finger Painting and Yachting. The aim of this meeting was to create a greater feeling of understanding and friendship among the members by discussing their individual interests, and it was found to be most successful.

Best wishes.

Committee of the Round Table Group

(Mr.) D. T., Chairman

* * *

Inasmuch as word from this or any group that is functioning successfully is likely to inspire our Round Table readers living elsewhere to start groups, it may be well to repeat here some of the important points which we have been asked to emphasize to those interested in doing so. 1. Groups are not part of any church activity, therefore should be organized and conducted with this in mind. 2. Membership therefore should not be limited to those having any special church interest or affiliation, but should be open at all times to interested friends (until the club is as large as deemed practical; and possibly in the case of young people's groups, only within the age span that meets the need). 3. Meetings should not be held in any church or rooms associated with any church; private homes or club rooms are the places advised.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

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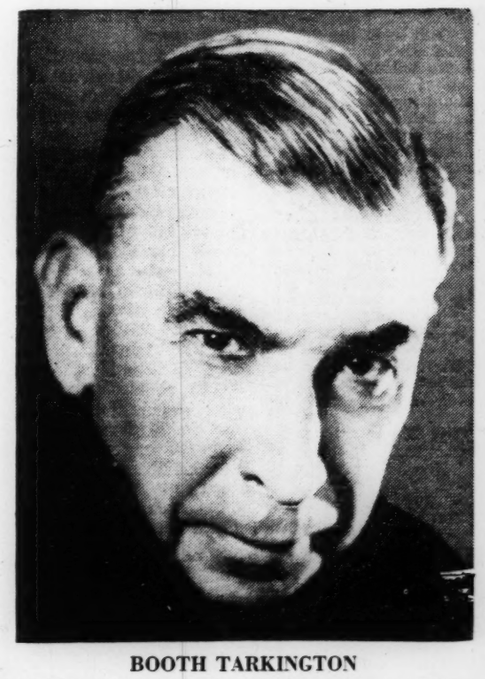

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Chemistry Turns Smoke of Factory Into Refrigerant

(Continued from Page 1)

amount swirling skyward is reduced to as little as a fraction of 1 per cent, it was said.

The absorber system for capturing the gas, consists of towers down which a lye solution trickles as flue gas flows upward. Previously tested absorption towers have been packed with coke, but experience has shown the present investigators that steel turnings sifted free of particles smaller than a quarter of an inch are superior.

For Putting Out Fires

Two Brooklyn Polytechnal Institute chemists, Dr. J. C. Olsen and Albert Graddis, introduced a new fire-fighting chemical. They offered methyl bromide, which they claim is twice as efficient a fire quenching compound as carbon tetrachloride, now generally used in commercial fire extinguishers.

Conceding that bromide is more expensive than tetrachlorida, they nevertheless pointed out that the double efficiency makes it of particular value for use in airplanes and in other places where conservation of weight and space is necessary. Both carbon tetrachloride and methyl bromide vapors have the property of preventing combustion by blanketing the flame, even when a sufficient amount of oxygen is present to maintain the fire. This is accomplished by a relatively small amount of the compounds. From experiments conducted, it was determined that where 1.4 volumes of carbon tetrachloride were needed to render one volume of methane gas non-inflammable, only .7 of a volume of methyl bromide was required.

"Heavy" Hydrogen and Water

Prof. James Kendall, F. R. S., chemist at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, described in detail the preliminary chemical research which preceded Dr. Harold C. Ureys isolation of "heavy" hydrogen and the preparation of pure "heavy" water. There was evidence of disappointment in his voice as he told how spectrographic evidence had been obtained in Edinburgh in 1930 to the effect that the proportion of "heavy" hydrogen obtained by the electrolysis of water was less than in ordinary hydrogen, whereupon the isolation of pure "heavy" hydrogen was announced in America.

"This must be regarded," he said, "as the most significant achievement in chemistry in recent years. It is disappointing to have been anticipated, but there is some consolation available in being the first to employ the method by which the separation was made."

The apparatus referred to by Dr. Kendall was in many respects like a race track. It is by simple electrolosis, it will be remembered, that silver can be depoisted on a steel knife or a copper penny can be electroplated. Therefore, it was reasoned that in an apparatus consisting of pyrex tubing in which agar-agar gel was placed between the two electrodes, a separation of isotopes could be accomplished by taking advantage of the fact that the lighter will migrate more rapidly than the heavier. In this "isotopic race" in which the principal recent contestants have been ordinary water and heavy water, ordinary water paradoxically won; but lost, for it was in "heavy" water, the loser of the race, that the investigators were mostly interested.

Long Island Harbor Stressed as Safety Need of Sportsmen

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Perry B. Duryea, supervisor at Easthampton, N. Y., told the Army Board of Engineers yesterday that thousands of water sportsmen are endangered annually because of lack of harbor facilities at the southern end of Long Island.

Mr. Duryea testified at a board hearing on a project calling for government dredging of a channel connecting Lake Montauk with Block Island Sound. He said the estimated cost of the project was $86,000, with $2500 additional annually for maintenance.

Using a map to emphasize his remarks, Mr. Duryea said, "The Government takes great pains to protect passengers at sea by imposing strict inspection and regulation of vessels. But what good is this when small excursion boats such as ply the Long Island waters are sent out with no haven in case of storm?"

The nearest harbor to the eastern tip of Long Island Mr. Duryea said, is 19 miles away at Three-Mile Harbor.

Mr. Duryea said that because of lack of harbor facilities, a half million dollar commercial fishing industry in Long Island waters is restricted to summer operations in the Montauk area.

Social Centers Urged In Liverpool Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A survey of the problem of the social activities of young people on new housing estates has just been published by the Liverpool New Estates Allied Council of Social Welfare.

The council says: "If the local authority had shown the same foresight in providing social centers as it did with the allocation of land for cinemas, the new estates would not present the problems that exist today. Not every child wants to undertake leisure activities in school buildings, army huts, renovated barns, or by the cellars of old family mansions."

Mr. J. L. Stocks, Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, a member of the New Estates Community Committee in London, says in an introduction to the council's report, that the juvenile population of the estates requires separate treatment. He adds that a White Paper recently issued by the Government to promote national fitness makes the council's action even more urgently necessary.

Miami Beach Sets Sails for Record Year in Building

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., April 13 (AP)—This resort municipality counted $2,291,531 in building permits yesterday for the first 100 days of 1937 and set its sights on a new post-boom record.

Building Inspector J. J. Farrey predicted a year's total of $15,000,000, that would exceed any year except 1925, when $17,702,532 was recorded.

Last year's building amounted to $12,526,107, and placed the island municipality twelfth among all cities in the nation and second in Florida only to its sister city of Miami, nearly ten times as large.

This year's total to date is well ahead of the $1,809,084 for the corresponding period last year.

Miami's total today was $2,969,764. The metropolitan Miami district, including Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Mami Shores Village, Surfside, Miami Springs, Opa Locka and South Miami, had a total of $5,750,000.

Miami Beach's building took a decided jump March 15 when an anti-noise ordinance passed for benefit of its winter visitors expired.

The ordinance among other things prohibited building operations within 100 feet of an apartment house or hotel, or elsewhere except between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. City Council members said the city spent good money to attract tourists to Miami Beach and didn't propose to have their rests disturbed after they arrived.

The day after the ordinance expired, permits for more than $250,000 worth of building were issued.

The building program is designed principally to provide accommodations for increasing numbers of tourists who spend their winters here. The winter population is several times the listed resident population.

Because of the newness of most of its buildings, Miami Beach has a distinctly modernistic appearance. Most of the newest innovations in construction have been incorporated in its structures.

Mr. Farrey estimated that of the $100,000,000 worth of buildings, in the city, one fourth had been erected in the past 27 months.

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Internationale

THE boat herself was nationalistic. Nobody having any acquaintance with the range of maritime fashions could have mistaken her for anything but Italian. High flaring bow, raking funnel, and a certain incrustation of modern artistic coloring into the age-old tradition of paintwork at sea made it unnecessary to study the trim ensign at the diminutive gaff. Perhaps she felt, too, that she had to live up to her surroundings, for the Bay of Naples was a deep blue, the town behind ran riot in color, and even Vesuvius showed a tongue of flame and smoke. If "Julia" didn't make herself a little gay, perhaps visitors wouldn't voyage in her to Capri, but patronize some other less worthy craft that went to Sorrento.

National, too, was her departure. English ships appear to leave the quay and find themselves at sea by accident; German ships steam proudly out with bands playing and a shipful of salutes; "Julia" set out on her daily *expresso* run to Capri without undue fuss, but with just that touch of drama in which the land of Mussolini delights. At 17.00 o'clock precisely, the engines suddenly began their full-throated throb, the siren wailed for the second time, the captain appeared on the bridge from nowhere, looked fiercely round the ship and called "Avanti" to the man at the engine-room telegraph. The bells clanged, the engines rose to a sudden roar, and "Julia" charged forward across the harbor.

EUSTASIUS AND ARAMINTA seated themselves on the hatch and fell into idle speculation of their fellow-passengers. The large dark gentleman near by who had removed his coat and tie was obviously Italian; the merry group of three youths and two girls to port was clearly French (only the French could keep up so animated a conversation for so long in such heat); the lady reading Baedeker was heard to address her husband as "Elmer," and was therefore American, despite her Paris clothes and his Tyrolean hat. But what of the Nordic young lady and her father? She had a slim, classic beauty, and gazed out ahead with her hat in her hand and her golden hair streaming in the breeze. Northern, obviously. But was she the descendant of some Viking; were her thoughts at home in the darker waters of some mountain-girt fjord, or was she merely dwelling wistfully on the next ice-cream soda? Impossible to tell, and anyway ice-cream sodas are international now. Her father looked like a professor, but that told you little; every nation has professors and some, indeed, a large number. Eustasius and Araminta gave up the study of ethnology and devoted themselves to geography.

"Julia" was half-way across to Capri by now. The coast was opening up and the island had grown from a smudge in the heat to a lion barring their path. Capri! What pictures that name conjured up of an island paradise whose beauty had been world-famed for centuries! Eustasius and Araminta felt quite lyrical; Eustasius even went so far as to say it was a lovely day.

QUITE SUDDENLY, THE coatless Italian gentleman began to sing. Not furtively or under his breath, but with full-throated abandon, the prize song from the Meistersingers swelled out over the sunlit waters. Eustasius and Araminta blushed. Under the cooler skies of England, solo singing in public is simply NOT DONE. In the bathroom with both taps running, Yes; returning en masse from a successful and highly important football match, Yes; but in public alone and unprovoked, No. There was not actually a regulation in England that singing was not permitted in public vehicles, but that was only because nobody thought of doing it.

Nobody else, however, on "Julia's" foredeck seemed shocked; the Italian had a magnificent voice, like so many of his countrymen, and everyone appeared to listen with appreciation. When the refrain came for the second time, the Nordic girl surprisingly joined in, but in German. Her alto and his bass made excellent harmony. The result met with general approval; and, when the song was over, the French party applauded vigorously and called for an encore. The Italian, with the utmost politeness, indicated by signs to the French that it would give him pleasure to hear them sing. They were nothing loath, and an appealing little chanson then in vogue, with the international title of "Parlez-moi d'amour," went to join its more classical brother down the wind toward Sorrento.

IT FOUND FAVOR in an unexpected quarter; vigorous applause from the bridge drew all eyes upward, for the hitherto stern shipmaster was revealing a softer side to his nature and, after several "bravos," suggested another title. The French young folk knew the song well, a merry, jigging tune which set toes tapping and galvanized Elmer into activity. Throwing open a suitcase, he produced a ukulele with the air of a conjurer performing his best trick; and, sitting near the French camp, he strummed an accompaniment. The foredeck passengers gathered round the hatch where he sat and folk from other parts of the ship came forward and stood behind them, attracted by the singing. Eustasius and Araminta found themselves in the front row; and, after the German girl had sung a lieder and the Italian bass "O Dolce Napoli," one of the French party addressed them with a cheerful grin. "It is a concert of the nations," he remarked. "Will not you sing now an English song? 'Rule Britannia,' perhaps?"

"Sure; I know 'Rule Britannia,'" said Elmer. "Let's go!"

The prospect of proclaiming in song, before an international audience, that Britannia ruled the waves appalled Eustasius and Araminta. No doubt Britain did rule them, but the vain-glorious old song was hardly in keeping with the occasion. In addition Araminta only knew the chorus (was there a verse?) and she knew that all Eustasius ever did, when commanded or moved to sing, was to make bass noises in his throat. However, the choir was looking expectantly toward them, and there was a wicked gleam in the French boy's eye. Araminta had an idea.

"You don't know the Skye Boat Song, do you?" she innocently asked Elmer. He can't know it, she thought, and so they couldn't sing it—situation and national honor saved. But: "Sure, I know the Skye Boat Song," said Elmer happily. There was nothing for it, and the saddest and sweetest of Scottish songs rang out over the Bay of Naples instead of its native Minch.

"JULIA" WAS NEARLY at the tiny harbor now and the sun was low behind the island. "Time for one more," cried Elmer. "America brings to you a modern number—Isle of Capri! The tune's good anyway." Everyone on the ship knew that one, and everyone sang it. "Julia" swung round the breakwater and stole up to her berth wreathed in song. The refrain was taken up by the crowd on shore, traveled up the funicular and infected the Piazzi. Coachmen on the boxes of the little carriages, fishermen rowing their brightly colored boats, the crews of ships in the harbor, all hummed or sang or whistled it according to their capacity.

The party on "Julia's" foredeck broke up with smiles and adieux, so-longs and addios, handshakings and hat-raisings, salutes and general goodwill. Eustasius could not avoid the reflection that it would help the political concert of Europe, if the various great men would leave their high places for a while and meet on "Julia's" foredeck.

B. T-J.

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HEAD OF A YOUTH BY AN UNKNOWN FIFTEENTH-CENTURY FLORENTINE

THIS beautiful bas relief head, dating from the fifteenth century, is by an unidentified artist. Many gifted artists are listed in guide books and catalogues under that generic title *Ignoto* (Unknown).

A name, after the lapse of centuries, may mean little; but the handiwork, the skill which perpetuated the artist's vision in stone, wood, paint or metal, which rendered these materials the vehicles of his art, signify much. Many works of art have even a special significance, just because they are anonymous, messages of beauty from a silent past.

This lovely fragment of unknown authorship, in the Bargello Museum in Florence, is its own sufficient witness and affirmation. The delicate line of the profile, the slight yet all-sufficient detail of the face, and the richly decorative treatment of the hair bound by the encircling wreath, are the indisputable evidences of a noble period in art. They witness to the seeing eye and skilled hand of the Florentine *Ignoto* whose work it is.

Perception

WORDS, words, that I so long have pondered—
Hush! Did you stir all suddenly and breathe—
Shedding syllabic shells? Do I surmise
A myriad ideas—released—like butterflies—
Into a friendly ether? Surely this—
This is emergence from a chrysalis!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

Change of Face

MOST of us, I suppose, have at one time or another wished that our looks were different. In youth, it may be just a spirit of contrariness that makes the blonds long for dark hair, and the brunettes feel they would give anything for blue eyes and yellow curls. As we grow older, our feelings change. We are weary of having always to reckon with the same face; from bitter experience, we expect little of our hair; certain colors for our dresses, most shapes in hats, are definitely "out." We sympathize with the shopper who one day bore off a stodgy hat from among the new "creations," with a joyous shout of recognition: "I had a hat like that before!" Our limitations are all too obvious. What fun to start fresh, to open up new vistas, even if, as we become familiar with our changed appearance, the horizon of our choice closes in on us again, inevitably.

WE HAD BETTER move cautiously in ordering another face, and arrange to have it on approval. What an endless variety to choose from! No two faces have ever turned out precisely alike. Who, then, ever heard of a more eccentric notion than that of certain experts who produce a "composite" American face, by superimposing photograph after photograph until the types blend into thick, blurred outlines? Yet we must not speak loftily of this experiment; our own eyes are playing us the same trick as that of the camera every time we say that members of certain distant races, unfamiliar to us, all look alike. To pile one image on top of another has the effect of a soft, blunt pencil. We may rest assured that, to their countrymen, their features are as varied as our Tom's, Dick's, and Harry's.

So far we are in favor of a change, for the sake of novelty, possible beauty, and the excitement of branching out. But are we prepared to change our characters along with our features, as we might be obliged to do? What should we do when we found ourselves behaving in an unprecedented manner that matched our unfamiliar faces? From lifelong practice, we may be justified in trusting that we have our old peculiarities well in hand. It is quite another matter to deal with a new crop at this late date.

ARE WE so sure that we should not be losing more than we should gain by acquiring a new face every now and then? A lot may be said in favor of possessing just one face. There was an old Roman god, Janus, who would have views about that. He was the god of good beginnings, for whom our January is named, and of good endings, too; for he had two faces, one looking east from his temple in the Forum, one looking west. He can tell us that being two-faced, though it has its merits at times, is open to two interpretations. It is easy to understand how he came to be called "open-minded" (because he could see both sides of a question); but throughout the ages it has been just as easy to call him "double-faced" in its figurative meaning of "insincere." If his reputation at the hands of history has fared so ill, because of owning only two faces, we with our many shifts of countenance should be in a sorry plight. Instead of seeing only two sides to a question, we could see any number, and might never be able to make up our minds.

MORE SERIOUS STILL: we must be prepared to lose the background that a family resemblance creates, the comfortable knowledge that we belong to a group. We should miss the cozy feeling we have when someone exclaims:

"You reminded me just then so much of your grandmother. You do not remember her, but I have always seen a strong likeness; I notice it more and more."

Or we may be told: "Your smile is like Cousin Elsie's"; or: "You are growing so like Uncle Tom."

Much that we do is condoned by our families, because of the way we have of giving a sudden pull to the strings of their memories. We should have to shift for ourselves, were we to choose our faces.

So, in the end, we may come back with a sense of relief to the self-same face. Perhaps it is only to ourselves, who see it so often, that it stays the same. It is really changing imperceptibly all the while, not always for the worse. All sculptors, when carving a portrait, first cut the block into the general shape of the finished clay, leaving "points" in the rough stone to indicate just how far beneath this temporary surface the final touches must penetrate. Young faces, like the unfinished block, lack chiseling. But the points are there. Little by little, strokes are added that give meaning. Perhaps we shall learn to watch this slow process of change gladly. It smooths away the rough edges, and brings out the underlying character.

P. R.

Wagons West

(With the first springing of the grass, covered wagons from the coast once moved upon the new lands of the West)

SCHOONERS with canvas furled left salty tides
to stroke a grassy ocean with their keels;
and huge gray boulders from the mountainsides
went rumbling west on creaking wagon wheels.

KENNETH PORTER

"Endormis de tristesse"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU CHAPITRE ving-deux de son Évangile, saint Luc nous dit qu'après avoir prié avec instance dans le jardin de Gethsémané, Jésus se leva et revint vers ses disciples, qu'il trouva "endormis de tristesse;" alors le grand Maître leur dit: "Pourquoi dormez-vous? Levez-vous, et priez, afin que vous ne tombiez pas dans la tentation." Il est bon de remarquer, pour le cas où nous serions nous-mêmes appelés à secourir un mortel plongé dans une profonde détresse, qu'en ce moment Jésus n'essaya point de consoler ses disciples, que pourtant il chérissait; mais il leur dit de se tourner vers Dieu dans la prière.

Parfois l'affliction, l'angoisse, l'isolement, la crainte, semblent nous assaillir et veulent nous faire croire à leur réalité, comme ce fut le cas pour les disciples pendant cette nuit mémorable. Il est sage le chrétien qui au premier murmure de la tentation, obéit aux instructions que le Maître donna dans ces paroles: "Levez-vous et priez." Les rafales du deuil et des chagrins essaient de nous convaincre que sur le moment nous sommes incapables de prier, ou que nous ne comprenons pas les enseignements du Conducteur assez bien pour prier d'une manière correcte. A la page 12 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous dit que les prières de Jésus "étaient de profondes et consciencieuses affirmations de la Vérité,—de la ressemblance de l'homme avec Dieu et de l'unité de l'homme avec la Vérité et l'Amour." Nul ne peut être mesmérisé par le chagrin au point de ne pouvoir secouer sa torpeur et faire ces simples "affirmations de la Vérité" qui guérissent.

Les disciples semblaient entretenir de grandes craintes touchant le sort de leur Maître bien-aimé; pourtant ils devaient avoir maintes fois entendu les déclarations de Jésus concernant la ressemblance de l'homme avec Dieu et le rapport qui l'unit à l'Amour divin—déclarations qui proclamaient l'entière sécurité de l'homme. Le Maître n'avait-il pas dit (Jean 10:30): "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un;" et en une autre occasion (Jean 8:29): "Celui qui m'a envoyé est avec moi; il ne m'a pas laissé seul, parce que je fais toujours ce qui lui est agréable"? Sans doute en conviant ses disciples à la prière, le Maître les engageait à se réveiller, à comprendre la vérité qu'il leur avait enseignée, à s'affranchir de la crainte et de ses tentations subtiles en affirmant que la malice n'était pas du tout capable de détruire l'individualité réelle de Jésus; celle-ci, en effet, comme il le leur avait dit lui-même, était toujours avec le Père et restait à jamais la ressemblance de l'Amour immortel.

S'endormir de tristesse! Cette tentation a peut-être assailli une fois ou l'autre la plupart d'entre nous; dans ce cas, le chagrin nous mesmérisait à tel point que nous nous permettions de croire à la réalité de nos peines, au lieu de nous élever mentalement et de prier comme Jésus nous en donna l'exemple. Sous une de ses formes, cette somnolence tend à maintenir nos pensées dans le passé, à nous absorber pendant de longues heures dans le nébuleux souvenir des jours écoulés, où notre vie semblait plus heureuse et plus active qu'à présent. Nous devrions en finir avec ce penser inutile et déclarer que notre statut demeure intact, éternel, puisque nous sommes les enfants actifs et heureux d'un Père plein d'amour. C'est dans le présent seul que nous pouvons servir Dieu. Si nous entretenons de stériles souvenirs, nous risquons de négliger les occasions d'aider notre prochain à l'heure actuelle.

A la page 394 de *Science et Santé* se trouve cette déclaration vitale: "Nous devrions nous rappeler que la Vie est Dieu et que Dieu est omnipotent." Comme le fardeau du chagrin s'allège lorsqu'on saisit au moins dans une certaine mesure ce remarquable énoncé! Puisque la Vie est Dieu, ceux qui nous sont chers peuvent-ils, même s'ils échappent temporairement à notre vue, être séparés de la Vie?

Quel que soit l'âge que nous attribue le sens humain; quelle que soit la demeure où nous nous trouvons—palais ou pauvre chambrette—nous pouvons dès maintenant commencer à servir Dieu, si nous nous rappelons qu'Il est notre Vie. Peut-être avons-nous autrefois trop compté sur les glorieuses victoires d'autrui. Mais Dieu a besoin de nous, et cela dès maintenant. L'amour, la sagesse, la capacité, la douceur sont nôtres par réflexion.

Commençons à revendiquer puis à exprimer ces qualités divines; la chose est possible, que notre vie soit tranquille et solitaire ou que nous travaillions dans une ruche en pleine activité: alors assurément nous verrons s'ouvrir un chemin qui nous permettra de servir le Père et d'aider nos semblables. Les qualités dont Dieu est la source attirent même ceux qui n'en comprennent pas l'origine. Peu à peu nos frères s'adresseront à nous lorsqu'ils seront perplexes; ils se fieront à notre jugement, ils écouteront nos conseils, d'abord dans les petites choses puis, quand ils verront le pouvoir du penser juste, dans ce qu'on appelle les grands problèmes; pour finir nous devrons reconnaitre que nous contribuons dans une mesure certaine à chasser les tourments du monde et à établir le royaume céleste.

Ainsi nous prouverons à notre humble manière ces paroles du Maître (Jean 12:32): "Et moi, quand j'aurai été élevé de la terre, j'attirerai tous les hommes à moi." Grâce à ce réveil, nous constaterons que notre tristesse s'est changée en joie.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Sleeping for sorrow"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE READ in the twenty-second chapter of St. Luke's Gospel that when Jesus rose from prayer in the garden of Gethsemane, and came to his disciples, "he found them sleeping for sorrow," whereupon their great Teacher said, "Why sleep ye? rise and pray, lest ye enter into temptation." It is useful to note, in case we ourselves are ever called upon to help those in deep distress, that Jesus did not at that moment attempt to comfort his disciples, dearly as he must have loved them, but instead bade them turn in prayer to God.

Sorrow, anxiety, loneliness, fear, may seem to confront us, and try to inveigle us into accepting them as actualities, just as they did the disciples that night in the garden. Wise is he who, at the first whisper of these temptations, obeys the Master's instruction to "rise and pray." The storms of sorrow and loss may try to persuade us that we are at the moment unable to pray, or that we do not understand the teachings of the Way-shower clearly enough to pray correctly. On page 12 of "Science and, Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us that Jesus' prayers "were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love." And no one can be so mesmerized by grief that he cannot rouse himself and make these simple, healing "protests of Truth."

The disciples seemed greatly fearful for their beloved Master's safety; yet how often must they have heard Jesus' declarations of man's likeness to God and his unity with divine Love, thereby proclaiming man's complete safety. Did he not say (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one;" and again (John 8:29), "He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him"? Doubtless the Master's call to prayer meant that the disciples should awaken and realize the truth he had taught them, and free themselves from the subtle temptation of fear by asserting the utter inability of malice to destroy his real selfhood which was, as he himself had told them, ever with the Father—everlastingly the likeness of immortal Love.

Perhaps most of us have at times been tempted to sleep for sorrow, to be so mesmerized by grief that we have allowed ourselves to believe in the actuality of our vicissitudes, instead of rising in thought and praying in the manner Jesus prayed. One phase of such sleeping is to hold our thoughts to the past, to spend hours in dreamy recollection of days gone by when what we call life appeared happier and more active than it seems to be at present. We should cease from such wasteful thinking and declare our inviolate, eternal status as the happy active children of an all-loving Father. We can serve God only in the present. While we are wistfully brooding over past years, present opportunities for service may pass us unheeded.

On page 394 of Science and Health we read this vital sentence: "We should remember that Life is God, and that God is omnipotent." What a weight of sorrow is lifted from us as we grasp, even in a faint degree, this portentous statement! As Life is God, can our dear ones, even though temporarily lost to our sight, ever be separated from Life?

It does not matter how old we are to human sense, or where we are living, whether in a great mansion or in some little back room, we can start now to serve God, if we will remember that He is our Life. It may be that in the past we have rested too much in the glory of other people's achievements. But God needs us, and He needs us now. Love, wisdom, ability, and gentleness are ours by reflection.

If we will begin to claim and express these divine qualities, whether we are dwelling quietly alone or are one of a band of busy workers, the way will surely open for us to serve the Father and our fellow men. People are drawn to Godlike qualities, though at the moment they may not understand what it is that is attracting them. They will begin to come to us in their troubles, to trust our judgment, and listen to our counsel, first in small difficulties, and finally, as they begin to see the power of right thinking, in so-called larger difficulties, until we find that we have a very definite part to play in dispelling the world's turmoil and bringing in the heavenly kingdom.

Thus shall we prove in a humble degree the words of the Master (John 12:32), "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." Waking thus, we shall find our sorrow turned into joy!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Blossom Time

THE blossom blows,
The petals fall to earth
Making a carpet
Rare and sweet.
It cannot be
That beauty should lie here
Like this,
Trampled by passing feet.

T. LOVATT WILLIAMS

Typically Finnish

KUOPIO repays a visit because, unlike cosmopolitan Helsinki, unlike medieval Viipuri, unlike Swedish-speaking Turku, this interior provincial city is Finnish—typically old Finnish with its one- and two-story light-coloured wooden houses and its century-old stone church and occasional grass-grown lane; typically new Finnish with its excellent shops of brick and concrete, its white co-operative apartment houses, its suburbs, bandstand, and bathing beaches; consciously Finnish with its plaque and statue and park commemorating Snellman, the originator of the Nationalist movement.

In Kuopio few are rich as we know riches, and none are poor as we know poverty. In the comfortable houses young girls are designing and weaving long-piled rugs for their future homes as young girls in Finland have designed and woven these characteristic floor coverings since medieval days. Here are orderly rooms with their tiled stoves reaching to the ceiling, their coffee and cakes spread out on the dining-room table for the afternoon caller, immense gloxinias and pelargonias flower in pots on the windowsills, to be replaced in winter by the cactus which so obligingly adapts itself to arctic as well as to tropic regions. In the kitchen are old-fashioned copper utensils and plenty of new-fashioned electrical appliances. But modern improvements have not won Kuopio cooks away from tradition. They still know how to make kalakukko—fish and pork and other meat baked in a pie a yard square, or rather oval. This Savo dainty is not only made in all good Kuopio kitchens, but is sold in the market stalls for twenty-five cents or so, and is the popular and edible dinner pail for the woodsman.

Kuopio, with its population of twenty-four thousand, is, after Tampere, the largest town in the interior of Finland, and the intellectual and commercial centre of the province of Savo. To it on week days come provincial men on business and provincial women for shopping, and to Puijo Hill, with its inn and its tower, a mile or so out, come family groups for Sundays and holidays. They walk, they bicycle, they motor to Puijo to climb the tower and enjoy—really enjoy—the panorama of lakes and capes and bays and forests thus revealed. From their pleasure, as they look long and lovingly from the flat top of the tower, one might almost believe they had never seen a lake with an island in it before. In winter they whiz down the long ski jump, or watch others at this most spectacular of winter sports. Bob-sledders, tobogganers, cross-country skiers—Puijo with its tower accommodates them all, and while the children and their parents fling themselves into these strenuous delights, their grandparents and a covey of elderly kinsfolk exchange their news.—AGNES ROTHERY, in "Finland, the New Nation." (New York: Viking.)

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Previous day 1,135,240
1937 vol. to date 174,147,936
1936 vol. to date 196,659,743

Stocks Recover, With Sentiment More Cheerful

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—With steels well out in front, leading industrial stocks today whipped up a rally of fractions to 3 or more points.

Profit-selling made its appearance occasionally and near the final hour the principal movers were under their peak levels in quiet dealings. Transfers were around 1,600,000 shares.

Bonds were slightly mixed and commodities displayed diverse trends. Cotton, grain and rubber futures pointed lower. The French franc also continued to slip in terms of the dollar.

Steel and Coppers Firm

Among favored stocks most of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Otis Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Deere, Oliver Farm, International Harvester, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Skelly Oil, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of N. J. and Indiana, Continental Oil, Western Union, Anaconda, Revere Copper, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Americain Can, du Pont, Northern Pacific, Pullman, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, Loew's, Paramount, Container Corp., Celanese, Mead Corp., Wesson Oil and Industrial Rayon. Coca-Cola moved up 6 points or so on limited turnover.

Support was accorded steels following optimistic guesses on U. S. Steel's first quarter earnings. Some observers placed "Big Steel's" net in the first three months at around $2.25 a common share. This would compare with $1.65 reported in the final period of 1936.

Corporate Bonds Higher

Modest declines in United States Government loans and an upturn in the corporate list today followed further Washington assurances there had been no change in Administration monetary policy.

In the Treasury group declines of 1-32 to 4-32 of a point or more were recorded by the 2½s, the 2¾s and the 2¾s. The 3¾s of 1943 ran counter to the general trend with a gain of about 5-32.

Rail liens, mainly in the medium price brackets, had the play in the corporate division with Alleghany stamped 5s of 1950, Missouri Pacific 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s rising more than a point.

Fractional improvement ruled in St. Paul 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, North American 5s, Shell Union 3½s and Union Pacific 3½s. Slightly lower were International Telephone 5s, United States Rubber 5s and Walworth 4s.

Belgium 6s were again in demand as an aftermath of Van Zeeland's Sunday re-election victory over the fascist candidate.

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—A handful of specialties ran ahead 1 to 3 or more points in an advancing curb market today.

Gainers were Aluminum Company, Creole Petroleum, Newmont Mining, Pepperell, Shermin Williams, Thew Shovel, Wayne Pump and Raymond Concrete Pile.

Fractionally higher were American Gas & Electric, International Petroleum, Sunshine Mining and United Wall Paper.

Off fractions to a point or so were Lake Shore Mines, Venezuelan Petroleum, Wright Hargreaves and Gulf Oil.

Recovery in Kaffirs Feature in London

LONDON—Feature of the stock market was the sudden recovery of Kaffirs, believed to be based largely on the rapid return of confidence of gold arbitragers, who, it is understood, secured most of the gold available in the open market today. West Witwatersrand was quoted at £14⅝ after opening at £14¼ and Anglo-American at £4⅜ after opening at £4⅛.

Diamond and copper issues recovered also after a weak opening with De Beers deferred at £20⅜ after selling at £19¾. Rhokana Corporation at £15 1-16 after touching £14⅞ and Roan Antelope at 71s. 6d. after selling at 70s.

British funds were idle, quotations being mostly 1-16 lower, the War Loan 3½s being quoted at £102 15-16. Among the foreign bonds Japanese issues were marked up on improved trade outlook. German bonds were dull.

Domestic rails were unchanged. Rubber issues were easier in sympathy with the price of that commodity which reacted further to 11¼d. after being quoted at 11⅝d. Anglo-Dutch was quoted at 43s. 9d. and Rubber Trusts at 41s. 9d. Industrial issues were dull. Cables & Wireless A was quoted at 28, off ⅜. International Issues opened dull and later firmed.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows.

Exchange	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.9011	$4.90	$8.2397
Cables	4.9034	4.9014	8.2397
France—franc	.0446	.0447	‡
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1684	.1695
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5474	‡
Sweden—krona	.2529	.2527	.4537
Norway—krone	.2465	.2463	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2190	.2188	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Czechoslovia—crown	.0360	.0360	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0216½	.0216½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.3045	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0620	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2880	.2858	.8440
India—rupee	.3705	.3704	.6180
Java—florin	.5505	.5503	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2981	.2981	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5762½	.5750	.9613
Philippine Islnds—peso	.5000	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0009	1.0012½	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2730	.2780	.8440

—Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	Apr 12
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	17	19	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
36	30½	Addressog (1)	6	31½	31	31½	+1
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	2	4	4	4	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	5	73	72¾	73	— ½
5¼	3½	Air-Way El Ap	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
15¾	13½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	11	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	28	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
58¼	4	Allg pf xw	2	50½	0	50	Apr 7
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	53⅜	53	53¾	+1⅛
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	52½	52	52½	+1
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	5	44½	44½	44½	— ½
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	9	40¾	39¾	40¾	—1½
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	11	245	243	245	+5
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	8	27¼	27	27	
21⅞	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	22	18¼	17⅞	18½	+ ¼
85	80¾	Allied St pf (5)	3	81½	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	46	68¼	66½	67¾	+1¼
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	39	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	43½	43	43	+1
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	3	105	104	105	+1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	92	92	92	+3
41⅜	25½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	7	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+1⅜
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	17	60¼	58⅞	60	+1½
12⁷	101¾	Am Can (4a)	11	107½	105¼	106	+1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	152½	152½	152½	Apr 12
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	6	60	59¾	60	+1½
104½	92⅜	Am Car & F pf (4g)	*1	95¾	95¾	95¾	Apr 12
90¾	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	60	91	84	90¾	+6¾
134⅞	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	6	134¼	130	134¼	+9½
105½	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	2	101	101	101	
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	4	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ½
30¾	26⅜	Am Comml Alco	9	28¾	28	28	
33⅜	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (3g)	4	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	8	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
17	13	Am Europ	1	14	14	14	
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	34	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	9	58	57¾	58	+1½
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	28	27½	27½	+ ⅜
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	19	19	19	
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	18	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
53¾	37½	Am Ice	4	50⅛	50	50⅛	+2⅛
52⅜	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	*5	47¾	46¾	46¾	—5 16
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	6	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	9	52⅛	50⅞	52⅛	+1⅜
125	113	Am Loco pf	1	115	115	115	+ ¾
29⅛	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	12	24	23½	23½	
13⅜	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	16	57¾	56½	57	+1
129½	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	Apr 12
16½	10⅝	Am Pow & Lt	35	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ¼
87¼	66	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
72½	55½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	11	58¼	57¾	58	— ½
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	58	24⅛	23¾	23¾	
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	93	39¼	38¼	38⅛	— ⅛
38	20½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Apr 12
29	23⅛	Am Seating	5	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
105⅜	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	47	93	91½	92¼	+ ⅜
154	139	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	141	139	139	Apr 9
107½	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	7	105¾	105¾	105¾	
51½	30	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50¾	50¼	50¼	Apr 12
73¾	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	16	60½	59	60½	+1⅞
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	8	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	49¼	49	49	—1
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	132½	132	132	Apr 10
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (2)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
187	167¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	169	168½	168¾	— ⅜
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	4	80¾	80¼	80¾	+ ¼
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	18	83	82½	82¾	— ¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¾	134¾	133¾	—1¼
20½	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	10	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
29½	20⅜	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	75	21½	20⅞	21	
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	Apr 2
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	9	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	7	81	70½	70⅞	+1⅜
1¾	⅜	Am Wtg P	176	⅝	⅜	½	Apr 10
9¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4½	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	8⅜	Am Zinc L&S	29	6½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
7	3	Am Zinc pr pf	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+1
69½	52⅝	Anaconda (¼g)	191	59⅛	57¾	58½	+ ¾
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	2	82	80⅜	82	Apr 12
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	3	21¼	21	21½	+ ½
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	+2
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	42½	42⅜	42½	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr 10
13¾		Arm Ill (.15g)	45	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	94	94	94	+1
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)		101	101	101	Apr 12
70½	59¼	Armstrong Crk (1½g)	4	63⅝	63	63⅜	+ ⅞
16¼	13⅝	Arnold Const (⅝g)	2	14	13¾	14	
17⅜	12⅝	Artloom	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
24¾	18½	Asso Dry Gds	16	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
101	93	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	98	98	98	Apr 10
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k		120	120	120	Mar 27
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	2	51½	51¼	51½	
105	90	Assoc Invest pf (5)		99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	44	83⅜	82	82	— ½
104	100⅛	Atchison pf (5)	4	101	100½	101	+ ¾
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	10	48½	47¾	48¼	+1½
29	13½	Atl G&W I (1)	10	23½	23½	23½	Apr 9
44	35	Atl G &WI lpf	1	37	37	37	+2
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	30	34½	33¼	34⅞	+ ⅜
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	112	112	112	
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	43	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
29⅜	20½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51½	51⅜	51½	
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	77	77	77	+1
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	15	15	15	— ½
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	6	31¾	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	27	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	8	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	8	7	6¾	6¾	
12⅜	6⅔	Bald Loc pf	1	104	104	104	+2½
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	104	104	104	+2½
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	122	37⅛	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	16	42⅜	41½	42	+ ½
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	+2½
43⅛	25⅞	Barber Co	31	39⅜	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	13	29½	28⅞	29½	+1½
35¼	26⅜	Barnsdall (1)	42	32¾	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	10⅜	Bayuk Cigar (18¾g)	5	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
28⅜	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	26¼	26	26¼	+1¼
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103⅜	102⅝	103⅛	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 8
15¾	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	23⅝	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	22	24⅞	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
23¾	20	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	19	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	2	57	57	57	+ ¾
105½	73	Beth Stl	82	94⅞	92	92⅝	+1⅜
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	4	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
129½	120¼	Beth Stl pf (7)	2	120¾	120¾	120¾	—1¼
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	65½	64½	64½	+⅝
38	30	Blk & Decker (½g)	3	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ½
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	15	39¼	40	40	+1½
48⅝	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	6	44	44	45	+1½
28	26	Borden (1.60)	22	26⅞	26	26	+ ⅜
83	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	11	82	80	80	+1½
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	5	13¾	12½	12½	+ ¼
4½	¼	Botany C M A	4	3	3	3	— ¼
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport B (.60)	66	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	14	47¾	47	47	+ ⅛
43½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	8	50	50	50	Apr 12
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	42¾	42½	42½	
8	5¼	Bklyn & Qu T	13	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ¼
38½	25⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1¼
53	39⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	5	40¾	40⅝	40¾	+ ¼
102¼	96⅜	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	Apr 6
52¾	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	40¼	40	40	
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	9	46¾	46	46	Apr 9
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	11	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅛
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	16	20	19¼	19¾	+1
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	26	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr 10
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	39⅛	39¼	39½	+ ⅜
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	52	50⅞	50¾	— ¼
35⅜	30⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	8	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	15	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	4	16¼	16	16	
36½	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	33	32½	32¾	+1
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	13	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	6	28	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	7	31	31	31	+ ½
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	8	42½	42	42¼	+ ¼
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50½	50½	Apr 5
		Callahan Z-Ld	16	4¾	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
6½	2⅜	Calumet & Hec (⅛g)	23	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
20¼	14¼	Campbell Wy (1)	5	31¾	31	31¾	+1¼
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	82	33⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
17½	14	Canad Pac	39	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
61½	50	Cann Mills (½g)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¾
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16	16	16	Apr 9
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	
176½	138	Case (J I)	4	157	151½	157	+7
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	15	91	90	90¾	+1¼
36⅜	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	330	36⅞	35¼	36⅜	+1
110½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	—1
48¼	36½	Celotex	2	43	43	43	+ ¼
39	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	34½	34½	34½	
12⅜	8⅜	Cent Fdy	17	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	30	Cent R R N J	3	32	31¾	32	+ ¾
24½	17	Cent Violeta Sug	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr 9
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	2	13	13	13	+1
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	76	74¾	74¾	
7⅜	6¼	Certain-teed	26	16⅞	17¼	17	+1
58¾	35½	Champ Pap&F (1a)	*53	60½	61	59¾	+4⅜
48	38	Checker Cab		38	38	38	Apr 8
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	32	60⅜	60	60¼	+ ¼
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)		92	92	92	Apr 12
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	2	84½	84½	84½	+1¼
4¾	3¾	Chi & E Ill	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 9
13⅞	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	8	7	11	10½	10½	+ ⅜
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	25	5½	4⅞	4⅞	
19½	1½	Chi & N W pf	2	15	14⅞	15	+1
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	5	3⅛	3	3	
18¼	13½	Chi Gt W pf	6	15¼	14¾	15	+ ½
32	28	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	28	28	28	
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	2	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	18	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
33	23	Chi Pneu T	2	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (7a)	2	62½	62½	62¼	+ ¼
5⅜	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
8¾	5¾	C R I P 6% pf	11	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
10½	3¾	C R I & P 7% pf	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
27¼	27¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21¼	21½	21½	Apr 12
22½	18½	Chick Cot Oil	1	18¾	1 ⅛	18½	Apr 12
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	1	12½	12½	12½	
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	142	119⅞	117½	118	+1¾
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	5	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¾
10⅜	8¼	City Stores	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ½
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	18	35⅞	34½	35½	+1
41¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	5	39	37⅞	39	+3
98⅝	73	Cluett Pea (3)	3	92¼	89⅝	92¼	+4¼
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	20	161	154	161	+11
58¼	37	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58½	
23¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	22	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
104⅛	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 5
62¾	53	Coll & Alk (2a)	45	59⅜	53¼	.8¼	+5¼
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	15	41¾	40¼	41½	+1¾
20⅞	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	99	15½	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅛
108	84½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	94	94	94	— ½
30½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	3	33½	33¼	33½	Apr 12
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	4	121	118	118	— ¼
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	23	61¾	60	60¾	+1
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	102¾	101½	102¾	Apr 8
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	33	67⅞	66	67⅞	+1⅞
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	104½	104¼	104½	Apr 12
21¼	16¼	Coml Solv (.60a)	58	18	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
4½	2⅝	Com'with & Sou	85	3	2⅞	2⅞	
75⅜	55½	Com & Sou pf (3)	6	57½	57	57	— ¼
19½	13½	Conde Nast	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¾
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	7	42	40½	42	+2
31¾	29⅜	Deere&Co pf (1.40)	4	29¼	29	29¼	— ¼
29	22	Deisel-W Gil (1a)	4	25	24	25	+ ¾
58⅜	42½	Del & Hud	32	50¼	49	49	
24½	17½	Del Lack & W	28	20½	19⅞	19¾	
107⅜	7⅞	Den & RG W pf	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
146½	142½	Detroit Ed (4a)	3	122½	122½	122½	Apr 8
76¼	61	Devoe & R A (3a)	2	68⅝	68	68⅝	Apr 8
36½	30¼	Diam Mat (3½g)	5	32¼	32	32	+ ¼
40⅝	36⅛	Diam M pf (1¾a)	1	37	37	37	
23	21¾	Diam T Mc (¼

Business and Industry

Thesis That Machine Creates Employment Gets Expert Support

Commerce and Finance

Demand for Cloth Quiet but Prices Generally Steady

Weekly Cloth Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary [illegible] gray goods markets during the past week gave an exhibition of steadiness and strength in the face of very light demand and some second hand offerings at slightly under the first hand quotations.

Prices held practically unchanged throughout the week regardless of the fact that the trading pace had slowed down very materially, and total sales for the week were far below the current week's loom output.

It was becoming increasingly evident that second hand offerings of goods were drying up and some buyers in need of quick goods who attempted to duplicate earlier purchases of fill-in quantities at second hand, found it no longer possible to get goods at the prices formerly readily available, and in some instances had to pay slightly higher figures to get the wanted yardage.

Trading Lull Seen

Experienced market authorities predict that there will be a lull in trading activity which will last at least the rest of April, and little can be looked for in the way of active trading until sometime in May.

It has been estimated that the print cloth mills have a sufficient backlog of unfilled orders to cover their entire present output for at least 16 weeks even if they did not sell another yard of goods in that time. Sheeting mills are also well sold ahead, many of them well into the fall. Some of the heavy goods, such as drills and twills used for cotton clothing purposes, are so closely sold ahead that they can offer little in the way of deliveries until the last three months of the year.

Fine goods made from combed yarn are not quite so strongly entrenched with forward business, but have a fairly good volume of forward contracts on hand and are not able to supply much in the way of quick deliveries. In some of the combed lawn constructions this week occasional evidences of price weakness cropped up but it did not extend very far.

Fancy Goods Active

Much attention has been given recently to fancy constructions and to style novelties for the coming season, and the mills have been taking a fair quantity of fancy goods business, both of the carded type and of the combed fabric classification.

Although Department of Labor figures place emphasis on the 89 per cent increase in cotton mill wages since the spring of 1933, there are experienced operators who also point to the 200 per cent increase in raw cotton prices as indicating the proportion of advance in finished goods needed to offset this great increase in the present costs. It is impossible, they hold, to jump finished goods prices enough to offset the increased costs without having a smothering effect on finished goods buying.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10

Plans to Retire

Moffett

Carl R. Gray

President of the Union Pacific Railroad Will Resign That Position Oct. 1. Mr. Gray Has Headed the Union Pacific 17 Years

Carl R. Gray Plans To Retire as Head Of Union Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — W. W. Harriman, chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad, announces that Carl R. Gray, president of the road, will resign that position October 1.

William M. Jeffers, executive vice-president of the company, will become president.

Mr. Gray has been head of the Union Pacific for 17 years and will reach the age of retirement a few days before the day of his resignation. He will become vice-chairman of the board. Mr. Harriman said that Mr. Gray was resigning at his own insistence and that no exception as to the retirement rule had been made in his case.

"In order that the Union Pacific may retain the benefit and value of Mr. Grays lifelong experience in the railroad industry and his knowledge of present railroad problems," continued Mr. Harriman, "I am gratified to state that Mr. Gray has agreed to continue in the Union Pacific service, and on his retirement as president will assume the title of vice-chairman of the board, with supervision over matters which affect the public policies and problems of the company and the railroad industry in general. His headquarters will be in New York, and he will continue as a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee.

Mr. Jeffers joined the Union Pacific as an office boy in 1890 and has been with the road ever since.

Lumber Operations In Week Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported the lumber industry operated at 68 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average during the week ended April 3 and at 75 per cent of the 1929 shipment level.

The association said 553 mills produced 236,065,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined, and shipped 256,450,000 feet, booked orders of 270,231,000 feet.

Revised figures for the previous week showed 571 mills produced 242,422,000 feet, shipped 253,471,000 feet and reported new orders for 263,315,000 feet.

Buys Large Knight Interest

TORONTO (CP)—Newmont Mining Corporation, a United States operating company, has completed a deal by which it takes over a large interest in Cyril Knight Prospecting Company, according to Fred Searls Jr., vice-president of Newmont. The Knight company has owned a group of 31 nickel-platinum claims on Rankin Inlet, 300 miles north of Churchill on the west coast of Hudson Bay, since 1929.

Economist Weighs Employment Gain Of Machine Age

DETROIT, April 13 (AP)—Speaking in the capital of the highly mechanized automotive industries, Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, New York, urged society today to give the machine age freedom to continue its development.

Far from destroying jobs, he argued, the advance of the machine had multiplied opportunity for employment and creation of comfort for the masses.

"A wise public policy," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Economic Club of Detroit, "will work with and not against the great dynamic forces which, since the beginning of the industrial revolution, have been lifting the masses of men out of starved, narrow, stagnant and brutal lives.

"Evils and abuses we have in our economic order and a wise social policy will seek to eradicate them. But a wise social policy will not interfere with the efficiency of industry, the growth of technology, the flexibility of the markets, including the market for labor, and the accumulation of capital."

He held "nothing was better established" in economic history than the "general proposition that, given time, new technological advance leads to increasing rather than decreasing demand for labor."

"For example," he said, "in 1925 though automobiles could be produced in one sixth the number of man-hours as in 1910, the number of workers had increased from 51,294 in 1910 to 197,728 in 1925—an increase of 258 per cent."

But the worker temporarily displaced by technological advance, he contended, was entitled to a "square deal" from society benefiting from evolution of the machine age.

"Unemployment insurance or the dismissal wage, well handled public labor exchanges, institutions for the re-education in industrial techniques of displaced workers that will prevent tragedy, we can afford and should provide," he said.

Living Costs Up .8 P. C. in March Above February

NEW YORK (AP)—Cost increases in each major expenditure group except coal lifted the cost of living for wage earners .8 per cent in March, compared with February, the National Industrial Conference Board estimated.

The statistical organization, of which many manufacturers are members, said food prices rose 1 per cent during the month, which placed them 7.7 per cent over March, 1936, and 42.7 per cent above the depression low, but 15.8 per cent under the March, 1929, peak.

The over-all cost of living for wage earners was 5.6 per cent higher than a year ago, 22.6 per cent above April, 1933, and 11.4 per cent below the 1929 top.

Rents increased 1.7 per cent during the month, clothing was 1.2 per cent higher, and sundries advanced .3 per cent.

Cost of coal, following its usual trend at the approach of warm weather, went down .6 per cent during the month.

Powdrell, Alexander Stock Is Offered by Syndicate

NEW YORK (AP)—An offering of common stock of Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., consisting of the unsubscribed portion of an original offering of 55,788 shares, is being made by a syndicate headed by Tobey & Co., Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., and Watson & White at the market price on the New York Curb Exchange. Proceeds will be used for purchase of new equipment.

The company manufactures curtain fabrics. Its principal plants are at Danielson, Attawaugan, Ballouville and Amsbury, Conn.

Absurdities and Confusion Seen Marking Federal Gold Policy

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that the rumor of a cut in the Treasury buying rate for gold has been scotched, at least temporarily, other rumors are taking its place and still more may be expected to follow. At this point in the business cycle, where the much-desired stabilization program becomes an immediate and practical problem, the scarcity of practical suggestions is so great, and the indecision of official thought so obvious, that the most transparent makeshifts are being suggested, no one believing they will be of much help, no one knowing whether the Administration will try them or not, and no one having much of an idea what would result.

One suggestion, or rumor, is that the Administration may presently sluice back into member bank reserves the gold from the Inactive Gold Fund, which is now rapidly approaching $400,000,000, and is growing at the rate of over $1,000,000,000 a year. The purpose would be to compensate for the shrinking of member bank excess reserves now in prospect for the rest of this year.

Another suggestion or rumor is that the Administration will soon place an embargo on gold exports. Of course, there are no gold exports now, and there have been none on balance since the first of 1936, and none of importance since 1934, and none are in prospect. But such a measure, it is argued, might indirectly discourage the influx of hot gold by making the dollar conspicuously irredeemable.

A third rumor is that the Administration may soon permit the development of a free gold market, such as now exists in London, the hope being that private buyers might take some of the Treasury's present embarrassing gold stock.

Results in Unbalance

None of these ideas seem likely to be followed, for the simple reason that the arguments for and against them are about equally balanced, the results are uncertain, and there is no reasoin to suppose that they would provide any lasting correction to trends which are now disconcerting government financial authorities.

In fact it does not appear that anything can be done by Washington about gold which can help the present situation. Whatever is done merely over-corrects the paradoxes and absurdities which perennially arise in connection with this most perverse of all commodities, and results, at some unpredictable date in the future, in some further unbalance or distortion of the financial situation.

The absurdity is being pointed out, at present, of our buying gold by the millions of ounces and reburying it.

This, however, is merely the reverse form of the absurdity of 1933 when we were paying it out in millions of ounces to people who had no use for it except to hoard it in the speculative hope that its buying power would soon increase.

But these absurdities only reflect the strange singularity about gold that people wanted it most eagerly between 1931 and 1933, when its purchasing power was at its highest, and are now pouring it into the Treasury more and more rapidly as it purchasing power shrinks.

This kind of supply and demand, in any other commodity, would promptly be recognized as the worst form of speculative instability, in which buying accelerates on the rise and selling accelerates on the decline. It runs counter to the supply and demand characteristics of all staple commodities, whose demand falls off at a higher price and picks up at a lower price. That economists should assert, in the face of this perverse and a typical demand for and supply of gold, that it has an outstanding stable value seems to indicate a blind spot in their view of the subject of gold.

Gold Oversupply Appears

In fact, gold is like quicksilver. It is a metal always ready to flow. When this quality is feared, gold is called "hot money," when it is desired, it is called "liquid."

Since the depression started the mechanics of the gold standard have, on account of this perversity in its supply and demand, been almost entirely abandoned. As a result, it is now possible to juggle reserves and exchange rates in such a way as to offset the effects of gold movements.

The difficulty, however, is that the offsets are in many cases so mechanical that they cause difficulties because they are geared to particular situations which change rapidly. Thus, for example, establishment of the Inactive Gold Fund in December seemed an excellent way of preventing additions to the member bank reserves. At present, however, in the light of shrinking reserves and falling government bonds, the idea does not seem so good, and its effects have had to be offset by another mechanism, open-market purchases of government bonds. Similarly the upward adjustment of the price of gold in 1934 to a base price of $35 per ounce has now overdone the intended effects, or at least now brings out what appears to be a superfluous and redundant supply of gold.

Treasury purchase of gold at $35 per ounce now constitutes a liberal subsidy, directly to domestic, South African, and Russian gold producers, and indirectly to our export trade, through its artificial holding down of the external value of the dollar. But this is one form of subsidy which costs the Government nothing, since the gold is purchased with promises to pay it back, and so the purchase simply creates employment where no employment would otherwise exist.

Gold Standard Unreliable

What the government now needs is a practical value standard to replace the impractical and unreliable gold standard. The fixed price of gold was never a reliable yardstick of prices because gold was never a standard commodity. When people thought of the gold standard they were not thinking of a commercial price standard at all. No business man, except perhaps a jeweler or dental supply man, could compare his own commodity with gold and obtain an idea of what price he should charge or pay. Nor could any accountant or production manager use the cost of producing gold as a measure of what should be the cost of producing something else profitably. Gold does not enter into the mesh of prices; the so-called "standard" price never had practical meaning except in the gold field and at the mint.

The supply and demand for gold is fundamentally different from the supply and demand for the commodities for whose price its price was supposed to provide a standard. At the present time, for example, as commodity prices appear scheduled to rise still further, it seems probable that this very cheapening in the comparative purchasing power of gold is about to set off a wholesale, world-wide, dehoarding movement. If gold supply and demand were by any stretch of the imagination to be considered a stabilizer of credit and prices, rising prices ought to cause an attrition of the gold reserves. Unfortunately that attraction can be anticipated only when it is least in order—during a decline in prices and credit.

Attempts to get along without any fixed standard of value at all, by means of experimental credit management on a 24-hour basis appear likely to run into major difficulties. No one can tell for sure what is "over-expansion" and what is "over-contraction." No one knows what prices are right prices. Increased reserve strength is over-capitalized by the business community. And every credit control move is a lever which lifts pressure from one credit instrument or institution by imposing pressure on another, so that every such move can receive either a bullish or a bearish interpretation from the business community, depending upon its mood at the moment. Lastly, restrictive measures are bound to be unpopular so long as they do not provide as much employment as they destroy, and in the present state of the art of credit control, no automatic method of doing this has been invented.

Many New Names For Governors Of Stock Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The greatest turnover in the history of the New York Stock Exchange is seen for the May 10 elections as eight new governors have been nominated to serve. Charles R. Gay has been chosen for the third time as the official candidate for president and Benjamin H. Brinton has been selected for the treasurer. Only four of the retiring governors were renominated.

Wall Street gave general approval of the new setup, consdered representative of the progressive element rather than the so-called old guard.

More Representatives

The nominating committee's recommendations were made more representative of stock market business as a whole than any slate in recent years by the nomination of Alpheus C. Beane of Fenner & Beane and Frank R. Hope of Paine, Webber & Company. Both of these men are partners of leading wire houses which have had relatively little to do with the machinery of market governing in past years.

Mr. Gay is senior partner of Whitehouse & Company and was elected president of the exchange for the first time in 1935 after 12 years of service on the governing committee. Mr. Brinton, senior partner of Brinton & Co., was nominated for a third term.

New Names Slated

New names slated for the governing committee include: E. Burd Grubb, former president of the New York Curb Exchange, who joined the Stock Exchange in 1935 when he became a partner of Coggeshall & Hicks; Thomas H. Gammack of Gammack & Co., former financial writer and former assistant to Joseph P. Kennedy of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Charles B. Harding of Charles D. Barney & Co.; John Rutherfurd, who makes his office with Reynolds, Fish & Co.; Jacob C. Stone of Asiel & Co.; Robert F. Whitmer Jr. of Edward B. Smith & Co., Mr. Beane and Mr. Hope.

Walter L. Johnson of Shearson, Hammill & Co., Harry H. Moore of Hallgarten & Co., and Edward T. H. Talmage of Clark, Dodge & Co. have been renominated to the governing committee. Robert Vose White of Dyer, Hudson & Co. was renominated as a governing member.

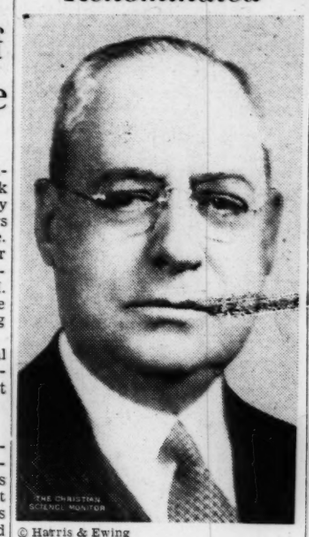
Names of governors whose terms expire and who were not renominated include Dr. Herman B. Baruch, governing member; Harold Hartshorne, Louis E. Hatzfeld, Peter J. Maloney, Charles M. Newcomb, Joseph H. Seaman, George M. Sidenberg and Alexander C. Yarnall. Messers. Haztfeld, Maloney and Seaman had declined to stand for re-election.

William B. Potts of J. W. Davis & Co. was renominated trustee of the gratuity fund.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Texas Gulf Sulphur Company reported for 1936 net income after charges, depreciation and taxes of $9,853,014, equal to $2.57 a share on the capital stock, compared with $7,468,017, or $1.94, in 1935.

Renominated



© Harris & Ewing

Charles R. Gay

Chosen by Nominating Committee to Continue as President of New York Stock Exchange

Bethlehem Steel Common Dividend Likely, Says Grace

WILMINGTON, Del., April 13 (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corporation's current earnings "justify serious consideration to declaring a dividend on the common stock, at the board meeting late this month, Eugene G. Grace, president, told the annual stockholders meeting today.

The corporation paid $1.50 last December, the first disbursement of the common stock since February, 1932.

Mr. Grace said preliminary figures indicated the March quarter would "register improved earnings, reflecting the still increasing volume of business which was evident progressively through the year 1936."

Orders on hand, he added, "indicate at least a maintenance of these conditions through the second quarter."

Charles M. Schwab, chairman, was present at the meeting, and expressed optimism on the general economic outlook. The opportunities of today, he asserted, "if unhampered, will provide a higher standard of living for the American people than they have ever known before.

Southern Ry. Orders Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—The Southern Railway has ordered a total of 5600 freight cars divided as follows: 1250 gondola cars to American Car & Foundry, 2000 box cars and 250 gondola cars to Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, 500 automobile cars and 500 box cars to Mt. Vernon Car Company, 1100 hopper cars to Pressed Steel Car Company.

For Income

FIRST BOSTON CORP.

Selling for approximately $38.50 a share. Paid $5.00 a share dividend in 1936.

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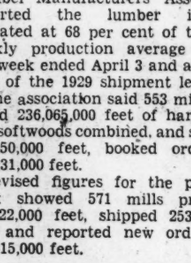

THE NATIONAL

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The **FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON**

1784 ★ 1937

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of March 31, 1937

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$235,186,134.11
United States Government Securities	152,291,973.01
State and Municipal Securities	26,000,336.19
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	24,172,443.86
Loans, Discounts and Investments	276,409,434.10
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	13,003,572.14
Banking Houses	13,470,656.05
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,729,667.08
Total	$744,264,216.54

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$639,830,621.15
Liability as Acceptor or Endorser on Bills of Exchange		14,859,676.16
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		15,033.60
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		11,921,049.17
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	49,825,336.46	77,637,836.46
Total		$744,264,216.54

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Bonds Easy—Corporate Liens Strong—Curb Issues Rise

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '43-45	104.18	104.18	104.18
7 4s '44-54	109.19	109.18	109.18
1 3⅜s'40-43 June	105	105	105
2 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	105.2	105.2	105.2
10 3¼s'41	105.5	105.5	105.5
6 3¼s'44-46	104.17	104.16	104.17
9 3⅛s '46-49	103.8	103.4	103.6
73 3⅛s '49-52	103.12	103.10	103.12
1 3s '46-48	102.14	102.14	102.14
31 9s '51-55	102.3	102.	102.3
73 2¾s'55-60	100.3	100	100.3
32 2¾s'45-47	101.1	100.30	101.1
11 2¾s'48-51	99.28	99.28	99.28
29 2¾s '51-54	99.8	99	99.7
50 2¾s'56-59	99	98.24	98.26
36 2½s '49-53	96.30	96.26	96.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

9 2¾s'42-47	100	100	100
46 3s '47	101.26	101.24	101.26
12 3s '49	100.28	100.25	100.27
8 3¼s'64	102	102	102

Home Owners' Loan

13 3s A '52	100.20	100.16	100.20
5 2¾s'49	99.16	99.12	99.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	102	102	102
1 Alb P W 6s 48 ww	64	64	64
12 Alleghany 5s '44	97	96¾	97
5 Alleghany 5s '49	89¼	88	88
25 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63⅞	62½	63¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
13 Am & For P5s 2030	77¾	77½	77½
25 AmIGChem 5½s '49	107	107	107
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
13 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112¾	112¾
79 Am T & T 3¾s '61	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛
3 Am T & T cv4½s '39	105⅞	105½	105⅞
27 Am T & T 3¾s '61	97⅜	97¼	97½
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	155	155	155
1 Am Wri Pp 6s 47 ct	73	73	73
19 Amconda Cop 4½s 50	105	104⅞	105
13 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68¾	68⅝	68¾
6 Ark&MRyB&T 5s 64	103⅜	103	103
1 Arm Del 4s 57	96½	96½	96½
16 Arm Del 4s 55	96¼	96⅛	96¼
2 Arm 4½s39 102 29-32	102 29-32	102 29-32	
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	109	109	109
35 AT&SF 4s 95	108¼	108	108¼
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111	111	111
11 ACLine 1st 4s 52	99¾	99½	99⅝
2 ACL cit 4s 52	92	92	92
17 AC Line 4½s 64	89½	89	89
4 AC Line 5s 45	103⅜	103	103⅜
10 Atl & Dan 1st4s 48	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
1 Auburn Auto 4½s 39	75	75	75
1 Bald Loco 5s '40	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Bald Loco 5s 40 Asd	105¼	103⅛	105⅛
25 B&O rfg 6s 95	98	97¾	97¾
34 B&O 1st 5s 48	111⅞	111⅜	111⅜
1 B&O rfg 5s 95	87	86½	87
51 B&O rfg 5s 95	87	86½	87
51 B&O 5s 96 F	85½	85	85½
18 B&O 5s 2000 D	86	84¾	85
30 B&O cv 4½s 60	77¼	76¾	76¾
6 B&O 4s 48	106¾	106⅜	106¾
2 B&O 4s PLE&WV 41	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 B&O 5s SW 50	104	104⅛	102⅞
8 B&O 4s TC 59	93½	93½	93½
2 Bell TPa 5s '48B	115⅜	115⅜	115⅞
3 Bell TPa 5s 60C	121	121	121
9 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	101½	101½	101½
10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	94	94	94
2 Boston & Me 5s '67	82	82	82
15 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ'61	79	78¼	78¼
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Bos&NY Air L 4s '55	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 BotCotMills 6½s '34	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2 Bkly Edis 3¾s '60	98¾	98¾	98¾
45 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	93½	92¾	93½
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112½	112	112½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	108½	108½	108½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	84	83¾	84
1 Bush Terminal 5s '52	85	85	85
10 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	62	61¾	61¾
5 B-PC5½s '45 103 3-32	103 3-32	103 3-32	
3 Cal Pack 5s '40	104	103½	103¾
3 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	30	29½	29½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	115½	115½	115½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	110⅝	110½	110⅝
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	122½	122½	122½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	111⅛	111¼	111¼
6 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107½	107¾
14 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Can Pac 4s perp	93¾	93½	93½
1 Cano Ces 4s '49	78	78	78
4 Can Foundry 5s '41	109	109	109
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	20	20	20
5 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	36	36	36
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	30½	30½	30½
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101	101	101
10 Cen New Eng 4s '61	67½	67	67½
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	107¼	107	107
13 CenR R N J 5s 87	73	72¼	72⅞
9 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	85⅝	86
23 Chesap Corp 5s 47	136½	135¾	136½
38 Ches Corp 5s 44	120	119½	120
9 Chi&EIRy&P pf (5)	61½	61	63¼
1 Chi&Erie 5s '82	105¾		
9 Chi&Erie 6s '82	107½		
1 Chi&Erie 6s '82	107		
1 Chi&Erie 6s '82	107		
1 Chi&Erie 6s '82	107

Auto Racers Getting Ready for Big Event—Famous American Skipper After Record

Vanderbilt Is Seeking to Tie Skippers' Record Set by Barr

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Going into the defense of the America's Cup this summer for the third time, Harold S. Vanderbilt is heading to tie the skippers' record in events for the historic trophy.

His objective is to have the new Ranger chosen defender, and then to defeat T. O. M. Sopwith's challenger Endeavour II. If he succeeds he will have equaled the sailing performance of the late Capt. Charles Barr. Barr sailed in three international matches. He won with Columbia, in 1899, against the Sir Thomas Lipton's first Shamrock; with Columbia, in 1901, against Shamrock II, and with Reliance, in 1903, against Shamrock III.

Vanderbilt won with Enterprise, in 1930, against Shamrock V, last of the Lipton boats, and again three years ago with Rainbow, against Sopwith's first Endeavour. When he decided to go into the cup defense a third time, he called on W. Starling Burgess, who designed Enterprise and Rainbow, and the firm of Sparkman & Stephens, to turn out jointly a defender for him. Their product is the Ranger, which will be launched in Bath, Maine, on May 11.

There is a great and interesting difference in the careers of Captain Barr and Vanderbilt. Barr came from a sea-faring family in Scotland, worked on trawlers which then fished under sail, and when still a young man took to yachting for a livelihood. He liked sailing better than fishing, and figured it would be more lucrative. He brought a small English cutter to this country, and gradually worked his way up on yachts to the position of premier sailing master of them all.

Vanderbilt's First Love

Vanderbilt took up sailing because he loved the water as a small boy. When he was only 12 years old and living in Newport, R. I., he secured a 14-footer and set out around the harbor in it. Upon mastering that, he graduated to a 25 and then a 33-footer. On those boats he spent his vacation days from school and Harvard.

Adventure also appealed to him. On one college vacation he started out for Jamestown, Va., in the small yacht Trivia. When he did not arrive there in the time he was expected to, there was anxiety over his safety. He had been making side trips into inlets, saying upon his arrival that he was in no hurry, having a whole summer ahead of him.

After he had mastered the small boat sufficiently, he had the schooner Vagrant built in 1910. She is now Queen Mab, flagship of the New York Yacht Club. He won a race with her to Bermuda. Three years later he had another Vagrant built. He sailed her from Portland, Maine, across the Atlantic to Lisbon, Portugal, in less than 23 days. The following year, the World War having broken out, she was fired on as she entered harbor at Bermuda, a signal from the fort there having been overlooked. Her neutrality was established quickly.

Became Commodore

When this country entered the war, Mr. Vanderbilt joined the naval forces and being an experienced seaman and a navigator, was commissioned a lieutenant and served in the Naval Reserve for the duration of the war.

The war over, he went back into yachting and became Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y. In 1922 he was made Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and served three terms.

In the meantime he raced the second Vagrant with marked success, winning three Astor Cups in as many years with her. In two of those years, 1922 and 1925, he also took the King's Cup.

Turning from schooner racing to sloops, he had the Class M boat Prestige built. He captured the Astor Cup with her in 1927. With Rainbow, in 1934, he won both the Astor and King's Cup, and the following year he went back to Prestige and won both of those major prizes with her. Last year he won another Astor Cup with Rainbow.

Strict Disciplinarian

Vanderbilt is the man in command on all his yachts. His knowledge and skill are unquestioned, but he has other qualifications that have put him at the top of the yacht-racing game. His perseverance was demonstrated when he forced the Enterprise through to victory, in the trials in 1930, but perhaps the outstanding factor in his success is his ability to organize and to train a crew.

He is a strict disciplinarian and his crews work with clock-like precision, but with his driving he is considerate in the extreme. He knows the rules by heart, as well as racing tactics. No other amateur yachtsman has such a record of accomplishments as his.

Nine New Baseball Leagues Increase The Minors to 35

COLUMBUS, O., April 13 (AP)—Nine new leagues, boosting the roll of the minors to 35, and new clubs in 65 towns, hiking the player personnel by at least 1000, are set to parade under organized baseball's banner during 1937.

Joe F. Carr, promotional director of the minors and the "man behind the gun" in the placing of new loops in the diamond field, predicted the national game was in for its greatest year.

Most of the new leagues, Carr said, are of class D rating, making it possible for hundreds of youths to have a starting point. The class D loops, the director said, give the sandlotters, semi-professionals and collegians their first training.

In addition to the nine new circuits which are ready to go, two others are expected to be in shape to start the season, Carr said. Here's the lineup on the new leagues:

Southeastern—Pensacola, Fla.; Meridian and Jackson, Miss.; Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Ala.

Three-Eye—Moline, Decatur and Peoria, Ill.; Evansville and Terre Haute, Ind., and Clinton, Iowa.

Western International — Spokane, Tacoma, Wenatchee and Yakima, Wash.; Lewiston, Idaho, and Vancouver, B. C.

North Carolina State—Shelby, Landis, Lexington, Mooresville, Newton-Conover and Cooleemee.

Arizona-Texas—Albuquerque, N. M., El Paso, Texas, and Bisbee and Tucson, Ariz.

Eastern Shore—Salisbury, Easton, Cambridge, Centerville, Federalsburg, Crisfield and Pocomoke City, Md., and Dover, Del.

Coastal Plains—Goldsboro, Kinston, Ayden, New Bern, Williamston, Greenville, Tarboro and Snow Hill, N. C.

Cape Breton Colliery—Dominion, Glace Bay, Sydney, Sydney Mines and New Waterford, N. S.

West Texas-New Mexico — Midland, Odessa, Monahans and Wink, Texas, and Hobbs and Roswell, N. M.

Two circuits which may be ready for the 1937 campaign are the mountin states loop composed of cities from among Bluefield, Welch, Beckley, Logan, Williamson and Fayette county in West Virginia; and the Appalachian, composed of cities from the following: Elizabethton, Morristown, Johnson City, Greenville and Bristol, Tenn., and Pulaski, Pennington Gap and Wytheville-Marion, Va.

The Ohio state league, which had only four teams last season, nas added Findlay and Mansfield, while the Nebraska state league boosted its entry list to six by adding Fairbury and Grand Island. The Canadian-American league becomes an eight-club circuit by the addition of Smith Falls in Canada and Rome, N. Y.

U. S. Yachts Win

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 13 (AP)—The United States defeated Bermuda in the International Star Class Yacht Races for the Cubitt Cup yesterday as two American yachts, Briggs Cunningham's Lulu and Paul Shields' Rebel, led the fleet in the two races of the series. The American team took the trophy, presented by the former Governor of Bermuda, Sir Astley Cubitt, 23½ points to 19.

Monarchs Even Series

TORONTO, April 13 (CP)—Winnipeg Monarchs evened the Memorial Cup hockey series here last night in a sensational see-saw game that brought the Westerners a 6-to-5 win in overtime periods against Copper Cliff Redmen, eastern finalists. The Redmen won the first game of the best-of-five series Saturday night in an overtime struggle.

Grant-Sabin Win

HOUSTON, Texas, April 13 (AP)—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, Atlanta, teamed with Wayne Sabin, Hollywood, yesterday to beat Bob Kamrath, Austin, and Karl Kamrath, Houston, 6—1, 6—3, 10—8, and annex the seventh annual River Oaks tennis tournament doubles title.

Warner to Retire Within Four Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 13—Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, veteran football coach who has seen his teams score 299 victories during his 42 years of tutoring, is going to quit the profession any time within the next four years, according to a statement he made last week when he celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday.

"I would like to have one more great team before I retire," Warner, who coaches Temple University's grid forces, declared. "And if I can show the doubting Thomases that I am not a 'has been' by producing a nationally recognized eleven, that is going to be the end of my career." Pop hinted that if he doesn't achieve his goal by the end of the 1939 campaign, he will step out anyhow. His contract at Temple expires in 1939.

Temple's football squad, which is now going through spring practice sessions, has a capable looking group of sophomores-to-be and who should be right at the top of their game in two or three seasons.

Warner began coaching in 1895, and next to A. A. Stagg is the oldest mentor in point of service. He has tutored teams at Georgia, Iowa State, Cornell, Carlisle, Pittsburgh, Stanford and now Temple.

Tulane Tennis Team To Tour Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 13—A powerful intercollegiate tennis team, boasting five of the country's top university players, will represent Tulane in an invasion of the Middle West late this month.

Led by Ernie Sutter, national intercollegiate singles champion, the Greenies will meet Southwestern at Memphis on April 26, Northwestern at Evanston on April 28, Western State Teachers' College at Kalamazoo, Mich., April 29, and Kenyon at Gambier, Ohio, May 1.

Coach Emmett Pare will have Guy Cheng, formerly number two Chinese Davis Cup player; Joe Abrams, former New York City prep champion; Billy Westerfield, ex-New Orleans city champion, and Don Doyle, rated high in the Southern Lawn Tennis Association ranks, to play along with Sutter.

Yankee Mast Stepped

With the work of rigging the America's Cup candidate Yankee almost completed, it is expected that tomorrow will see Gerard B. Lambert's Class J yacht taking a short trial trip in Massachusetts Bay. The new mast, which is 165 feet in length and made of steel, was stepped yesterday. The mast is supported by five jumper struts which will permit the carrying of the largest mainsail ever used on a Class J yacht.

Exhibition Baseball April 12

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (N) 15, Villanova 2.
Boston (N) 8, Brooklyn (N) 1.
Boston (A) 2, Cincinnati (N) 1.
St. Louis (A) 8, Chicago (N) 7.
Pittsburgh (N) 9, Chicago (A) 6.
New York (N) 8, Cleveland (A) 2.
St. Louis (N) 6, Birmingham (SA) 2.
Washington (A) 5, Atlanta (SA) 3.
New York (A) 2, Chattanooga (SA) 1.
Detroit (A) 8, Buffalo (IL) 1.
Newark (IL) 12, Augusta (SAL) 8.
Norfolk (P) 14, Baltimore (IL) 9.

College Golf Result

St. George A. A. 5, St. John's 4.

Seeks Third Defense

Harold S. Vanderbilt

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

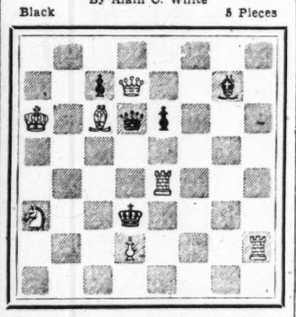
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 13, 1937

Problem No. 1921

By Alain C. White

Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

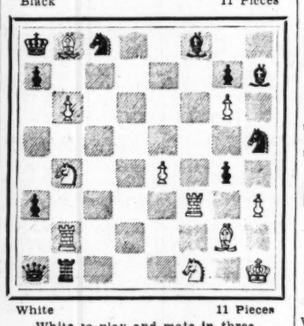
White to play and mate in two

(The beginning of a series of problems by another of America's famous composers, presented through the kind offices of E. W. Allen. The above problem won first prize in the Good Companion Meredith tourney, May, 1918.)

Problem No. 1922

By Alain C. White

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(From A. C. White's "Memories of My Chessboard")

Solutions to Problems

No. 1919. Q-R7

No. 1920.		
1.	Q-QB4	K-R8
2.	R-QBch	
1.	———	P-R8(Q) or (R)
2.	Q-Kt3	
1.	———	P-R8(B)
2.	QxPch	
1.	———	P-R8(Kt)
2.	R-R3	

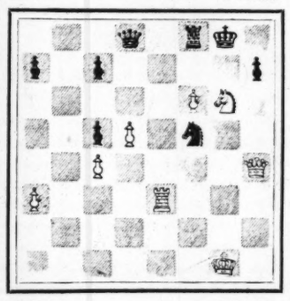
End-Game No. 351. White wins: 1 Q-Kt4, Kt-K6; 2 QxKt, KtxRch; 3 RxKt, PxQ; 4 BxPch, R-B2; 5 RxR, Q-K (best); 6 R-B6ch, K-Kt2; 7 R-B4ch, K-R3; 8 R-R4ch, K-Kt4; 9 R-Kt4ch, K-R3; 10 Kt-B5ch, and mates shortly

End-Game

An actual ending of artistic beauty. From Samisch-Grunfeld, Carlsbad, 1929. White brought about Black's resignation in three moves.

End-Game No. 352

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

This game, from the Marshall-Manhattan match played April 3, was the first to finish. It shows retired champion Marshall defeating one of the stronger Manhattan players. Marshall built up a slight positional superiority in the opening, and was able to convert this into a weakness which gave him attacking chances on the K side.

English Opening

Kevitz White	Marshall Black	Kevitz White	Marshall Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	14 B-Q2	QR-B
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	15 KtxB	BxKt
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	16 PxB	RxKt
4 P-Q4	B-Kt5	17 Q-Kt3	R-Kt4ch
5 P-K3	Castles	18 K-R	Kt-B4
6 B-Q3	P-B4	19 Q-B2	R-R4
7 Castles	QPxP	20 B-R5(b)	Q-Kt2
8 BxP	P-QR3	21 R-KKt1(c)	QxPch
9 PxP	BxP	22 R-Kt2	KtxB
10 Q-B2	P-QKt4	23 QxKt	Kt-Kt5
11 R-Q	Q-K2	24 K-Kt	KtxBP
12 B-Q3	B-Kt2	25 R-KB(d)	QxRch
13 Kt-K4(a)	QKt-Q2	Resigns	

(a) Black's pieces stand much better, and White is already on the defensive. Somewhat better than the text appears B-K2, or perhaps P-K4.

(b) This hardly helps to defend White's K position. R-KKt looks stronger.

(c) If 21 B-K2, Kt-Kt5 leaves White helpless.

(d) A blunder, but after 25 RxKt, R-Kt4ch; 26 K-B, Q-R8ch; 27 K-K2, QxR, Black has a winning material advantage.

One of the keenest struggles of the Marshall-Manhattan match was between Simonson, Manhattan expert and runner-up in the United States championship last spring, and Reshevsky, who won the championship. For a long time it looked as though Simonson would ultimately force through with a Q-side P majority; but Reshevsky gradually built up an attack, and put his bishops into play. In terrific complications, Reshevsky was able to force a winning material advantage. This game had the spectators on edge.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Simonson Black	Reshevsky White	Simonson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 PxB(a)	Kt-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 QR-Kt	BxKt
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 BxB	Kt-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	20 B-Q2	Kt-K3
5 P-K3	P-QR3	21 Q-K4	P-Kt3
6 P-QKt3	P-QKt3	22 KR-K	P-B4(b)
7 B-Q3	B-Kt2	23 PxPep	KtxBP
8 Q-B2	P-B4	24 Q-Kt7	KtxP
9 PxQP	KPxP	25 RxRch	QxR
10 Castles	R-B	26 RxP	R-B3
11 Q-K2	P-B5	27 B-R6	Kt-R4
12 PxP	PxP	28 RxR	QxR
13 B-B2	B-Kt5	29 Q-Kt8ch	K-B2
14 B-Q2	Castles	30 Q-R7ch	K-Kt
15 P-K4	R-K	31 QxKt	Resigns
16 P-K5	BxKt		

(a) If 17 QxB, KtxP.

(b) This turns out badly. On the surface it looks as though Black should ultimately win White's QP—if he can stave off White's K-side attack. The text, however, soon leaves Black in grave difficulties.

By winning the match with the Manhattan team, the Marshall Chess Club regained the New York Metropolitan League championship it lost to the Manhattans three years ago.

Fine and Keres tied for top honors in the Margate tournament, ahead of Alekhine, whom they both defeated.

At present an important international tournament, with Fine, Keres, Alekhine, among the chief competitors, is in progress in Ostend, Belgium.

Bowling Congress Has Sluggish Day

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—The tumult and the shouting of last week end's high-scoring spree of the American Bowling Congress is apparently a thing of the past. Competition yesterday was unexciting and there seemed small chance that any of today's bowlers will disturb the divisional leaders.

Bright spot of yesterday's sluggish rolling was the performance of the Canton, Ohio, team of Ray McCoy and Twefik (Toe) David. This pair topped the doubles performances with a 1268 score, 60 points below the first-place total of Wallie Zanger and Val Metts of Louisville, Ky.

Another Canton pair, Tim Moran and Alex Graham, rolled singles scores that, put together, would have topped the doubles standing, but neither was good enough to take a leading spot in the individual event. Moran scored 686 on games of 224—237—225 for the day's best singles scores and Graham came up with 208—234—216 for a 658 total.

Another Ohio duo, Basil Fazio and Tony Galati of Akron, set the day's pace in the doubles division with a 1284 total and the Harris Quints of Wooster, Ohio, topped the first squad of five-man teams with a 2930 total.

The standings were unchanged at the conclusion of the session.

Oberlin Appoints Holter

HIRAM, Ohio, April 13 (AP)—Frederick J. Holter, former Oberlin College athlete and a member of the Amherst College coaching staff for six years, received yesterday the job of rebuilding the Hiram College football team which was defeated 16 consecutive games last year. Herbert C. Matthews, director of physical education, announced Holter's appointment to fill the position held last year by Carlton J. Mefort, former Carnegie Tech star. After graduating from Oberlin, Holter was acting director of physical education at Muskingum College for a year. He joined the Amherst coaching staff in 1930 and resigned last year to continue his studies at New York University.

Yale Elects Grasson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13 (AP)—Maurice Grasson, son of the Yale fencing coach, a junior and star fencer at the university, was elected last night to the captaincy of the 1938 Yale fencers. Belton Burrows of Poquonnock Bridge, Conn., winner of the managerial competition in the same group, will manage the 1939 team.

Caras Holds Lead In Billiard Play; Lauri Eliminated

World's Pocket Billiard Standing

Player—	Won	Lost	HR	BG
Jimmy Caras	6	1	77	10
Ralph Greenleaf	5	2	84	10
Andrew Ponzi	5	2	74	9
Willie Mosconi	5	4	95	3
Onofrio Lauri	5	4	70	5
Irving Crane	5	4	59	11
Charles Seaback	5	5	55	15
Marcel Camp	5	5	43	15
Erwin Rudolph	4	5	79	11
Fay Gainer	4	7	43	23
Benny Allen	3	8	54	8
Joseph Diehl	2	7	51	22

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Form, which was a close associate of the celebrated Mr. Sweeney in the opening days of the tourney, is back on top of the world's pocket billiard championship with Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., in first place in the current standings and two ex-champions, Andrew Ponzi and Ralph Greenleaf of New York, tied for second place. Caras has won six of seven matches, thus far.

During the past few days of play, early threats in the tourney have dropped away to the second half of the standings and players of proven ability moved to the top. Onofrio Lauri, a Brooklyn veteran, suffered his fourth loss and elimination from the title chase, yesterday.

Both Ponzi and Greenleaf will play tonight. The former meets Lauri, who is quite capable of upsetting him, and Greenleaf meets a former champion, Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, who lost to Caras yesterday, 125 to 45, in 10 innings.

Ponzi played one of his best matches in whipping Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia, 125 to 81, in 15 frames for his fifth triumph in seven matches.

Occidental Will Travel Farthest To Penn Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 13—To Occidental College, of Los Angeles, will go the honor of traveling the farthest to enter the forty-third annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, which will be held Friday and Saturday afternoons April 23 and 24 on Franklin Field.

The more than 3000-mile trip of the Occidental team will be broken up by a stopoff next Saturday in Lawrence, Kan., where sprint teams will compete in the annual Kansas Relay Carnival.

After the meet in the Middle West, the Occidental athletes will move on to this city, arriving here next Monday or Tuesday. They plan to shake off the effects of the long ride by working out on Franklin Field from the time of their arrival until Thursday afternoon.

Three Relay Teams

Joseph Pipal, veteran coach of the Bengals, wired H. Jamison Swarts, director of the two-day meet, that he would start teams in the quarter and half-mile sprint relays and in the one-mile Class B college championship.

The Californians will be making their second appearance in the Carnival in the last 11 years. On their last appearance on Franklin Field in 1926, a one-mile team won the Class "B" College championship race from an excellent field. The half-mile team lost a close race when the anchor runner pulled a tendon near the tape.

Coach Pipal in his wire did not name individual members of the squad he plans to bring East, but included in the party will be several members of the sprint-relay team that won the half-mile college title at Drake last year.

In Individual Events

On receipt of the wired entry, Manager Swarts extended invitations to the speediest sprinter and fastest hurdler on the squad to compete in the special 100-yard and 120-yard high hurdle races. In the sprint Eulace Peacock, Bob Johnson, Robert Packard, and other stars will toe the mark. Forrest Towns, world's record-holder and Olympic champion, is one of the starters in the high hurdle event.

Leslie MacMitchell, who created a new indoor interscholastic American record for a mile, will run the anchor leg on the George Washington High School one-mile relay team in the American championship race, it was announced by Swarts.

Penn State Elects Shaffer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., April 13—Ross Shaffer, eastern 175-pound wrestling champion, was elected captain of Penn State's championship team for next season at a meeting of the squad today. He succeeds Joseph S. O'Dowd. In two years of varsity wrestling, Shaffer, who lives in Harrisburg, lost only one bout. He went through all dual meets in that period without defeat, but was nosed out for the light-heavyweight championship in the final round of the 1936 tournament.

Brown Elects Two

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13 (AP)—Fred A. Forbes of Stamford, Conn., and Alderic Senecal Jr. of Providence, were elected captains of the Brown swimming and wrestling teams this afternoan. Forbes is the Brown record-holder in the 220 and 440 and New England intercollegiate record holder in the 220. He prepared at Suffield School. Senecal wrestles in the 155-pound class and was the only Brown winner in the Yale meet. He has been a guard on the varsity football squad for the past two years.

University of Oregon Elects Lewis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., April 13—The University of Oregon basketball team has elected John Lewis of Seattle to captain the 1937-38 quintet. Lewis, star forward on last season's team, is also captain of the 1937 varsity baseball nine.

College Baseball Results

Chicago 2, Armour Tech 1.
Loyola 9, Johns Hopkins 8.
Michigan 16, Roanoke 4.
Princeton 3, Penn State 1.
Western Teachers 8, Monmouth 7.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Mark Rises Again

Some time ago we had the temerity to predict that at some future date an athlete would move the world record for the pole vault up to the 15-foot mark. So it was not with any great surprise that we learned that William H. Sefton of the University of Southern California had made a new record of 14ft. 7⅜in. in winning that event for the Trojans in the meet against University of California last Saturday. This, we must admit, is 4⅝ in. below the 15-foot mark; but it is almost an inch better than the record made by George Varoff of the University of Oregon in the United States A. A. U. championships last July, and if the vaulters continue to improve the mark at the rate they have been going during the past 10 years, we will, in our humble opinion, come pretty close to seeing a 15-footer by the time the Olympic Games take place at Tokyo in 1940.

Staff Photo
Bill Sefton

Now It Is Sefton

In the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor championship meet of 1927 Sabin W. Carr of Yale became the first 14-foot vaulter, and since that time a number of athletes have been gradually lifting that mark. In 1928, Lee S. Barnes, a Southern California student, raised it to 14ft. 1½in., and then in 1932 another Trojan named William N. Graber raised it to 14ft. 4⅜in., where it remained until Keith S. Brown of Yale raised it to 14ft. 5¼in. There it stood until the United States A. A. U. championships at Princeton last July, when George Varoff of the University of Oregon raised it to 14ft. 6½in. Now the record has gone back to Southern California, with Sefton holding it. How long it will be his property is the big question; but it does not seem likely that he will enjoy it over a very extended period of time, unless, perchance, he is the vaulter to send it up to a point still nearer 15 feet. With Sefton, Earle Meadows, the Olympic champion, and Varoff due to come together in the Pacific Coast Conference championship meet next month, the present mark should, to say the least, be threatened.

The Vaulting Twins

And in connection with the breaking of the record by Sefton it is interesting to note that back in 1934 Sefton and Meadows entered the University of Southern California as freshmen. On account of the rules which bar first-year students from participating in varsity intercollegiate athletics, they were practically unknown that year outside of California. But the next year they joined the Trojan varsity track team under Head Coach Dean Cromwell and ever since they have been getting their names in the newspapers whenever a big track meet was held in which they were participants. They have been known as the "pole-vaulting twins," as they have quite often wound up in a tie for first or second place in their specialty. Now, in their third and last year of competition for the Trojans, they are still battling for points for their college, as well as waging a great little competition between themselves for the gold medals and even the world's record. It will, indeed, be interesting to see just which one has won the most points for his alma mater and where the world's record is when they receive their diplomas this June.

Coach Joe Wood Is Pleased With Sophomore Help

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13 (AP)—Despite a shortage of veterans, Coach "Smokey Joe" Wood is going around with a smile on his face these spring days and advising even strangers to watch Yale's baseball team.

A group of hustling, fine-looking sophomores have made Coach Wood optimistic. Though he has but five vets, one of them a pitcher, back in the fold, he has an abundance of stars from last year's yearling team who look like they have more than what it takes.

First of all, Coach Wood feels he has the makings of one of the best Yale pitching staffs in many a year. Ted Horton of New Haven is the only regular left over from '36, but Monroe Jubitz of Portland, Ore., a southpaw; Gordon Hoover, right-hander from Grossepointe Park, Mich., and Horace Schell, another right-hander from Rosemont, Penna., shape up as fine sophomore prospects.

Bill Alsinger of New Haven, captain of the '36 freshman team, stacks up as the leading candidate for catcher.

The probable starting infield will be: First base, Capt. Larry Kelley; second, Ward Tibbitts, Albany, N. Y.; shortstop, Dexter Blake, Montclair, N. J.; third base, Walter Klimczak, New Haven. Tibbitts, a sophomore, played first base on the freshman team but has been shifted to second, where he looks just as good.

Outfielders slated for regular duty are Eddie Collins Jr. of Brookline, Mass., son of the famous major league star who is now general manager of the Boston Red Sox; Greg Doonan of Mount Carmel, a soph, and Bert Kohlman of New York, a hold-over regular.

Sophomores will make up most of the reserves.

Fine Defeats Tartakower In Second Chess Round

OSTEND, Belgium, April 13 (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York yesterday defeated Dr. S. Tartakower, the Polish expert, in the second round of the international chess masters' tournament at the Ostend Casino.

However, Paul Keres of Estonia, who defeated Fine Sunday, retained the lead by gaining his second straight victory. The summaries:

Fine defeated Tartakower in 48 moves.

Keres defeated P. O. List, Germany, 33 moves.

S. Landau, Holland, defeated B. Dyner, Belgium, 32 moves.

A. Reynolds, England, adjourned with H. Grob.

S. Landau, Holland, defeated B. Dyner, Belgium, 32 moves.

A. Dunkelblum, Belgium, drew with G. Koltanowski, Belgium, in 17 moves.

A. Reynolds, England, adjourned with H. Grob, Switzerland, after 36 moves.

Adjourned first round games: Grob, ½; Landau, ½; Koltanowski, ½; Tartakower, ½.

The leading scores: Keres, 2-0; Landau, 1½-½; Dunkelblum, Fine, Koltanowski and List 1-1; Grob, ½-½.

Hamilton College Elects

CLINTON, N. Y., April 13 (AP)—Elgar F. Laux of Jamaica, L. I., has been elected captain of the Hamilton College varsity hockey team. Laux, diminutive goalie, has served only a year on the varsity. Last fall he was named captain of the varsity soccer team. He is a junior.

Eckerson Is Chosen

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., April 13 (AP)—The Northern New York Skating Association has elected Leroy Eckerson of Fort Johnson president for the 1937-38 season. Eckerson succeeds Robert Walton of this city.

Hamilton Believes Vaulters to Soon Soar Fifteen Feet

BERKELEY, Calif., April 13 (AP)—A pole vault of 15 feet is an accomplishment to be achieved in the not too distant future, believes Coach Brutus Hamilton of the University of California.

"There are four athletes in competition now, who in my opinion have the physical attributes to vault 15 feet," Hamilton said today.

"Bill Sefton of the University of Southern California who recently cleared 14ft. 7⅜in., is one and his teammate, Earl Meadows, is another.

"George Varoff of San Francisco, whose 14ft. 6½in. of last year was tops until Selton cleared nearly an inch higher last week, can do it. Sueo Oye of Japan might pull it off.

"The trick might be turned next week or next year." Hamilton, one of the most analytical of coaches, inclines to the belief the record will be boosted from one half to an inch at a time.

Could Hamilton fashion a vaulter to his own specifications, the athlete would be modeled closely along the lines of Sefton. The U. S. C. boy stands around 6ft. 3in. and weighs 180 pounds.

Slightly thicker wrists, a bit more muscular forearms and increased speed to the takeoff and this man, he thinks, would soar over the crossbar with ease.

Baseball Roundup

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Grapefruit League juice is a sieve:

Don't look now, but Rogers (41-year-old, 23-year big-leaguer) Hornsby is serious about a comeback at second base for his St. Louis Browns this season—but definitely . . . Buddy Lewis and Cecil Travis are trained so fine Bucky Harris has been giving them days off . . . The Senators tangle with those Yankees opening day, and Bucky wants all hands right.

Which club has sent out a hurry call for a third baseman—or why do the Boston Bees figure Eddie Mayo won't do? . . . Yanks say they'll steal Cleveland Bob Feller silly this year . . . Bob says they have to get to first base first . . . Has he forgotten the lacing handed him for a few innings last season . . . Cincinnati Reds could come up with some A1 ball players if they let go of their catching monopoly and do a little trading . . .

Don't be surprised if the Giants' pitching tops anything in the loop this summer . . . With Cliff Melton backing Hubbell, Schumacher and Fat Freddy Fitzsimmons, and Gumbert showing considerable stuff, the Giants are as tough as any of 'em . . . which brings to mind the question: who rates as sure-fire production for the Cardinals besides the Deans and Warneke? . . . Award the plush-covered baseball to the person who can come closest to naming Connie Mack's starting lineup from top to bottom . . . One reason Johnny Mihalic may get a crack at the Washington infield is that neat .487 hitting mark for 16 citrus contests to date . . .

The Pirates already are showing signs of getting set to forget to use the strength they pack in that lineup . . . Here's one nomination for old Heinie Manush as the big surprise of spring training . . . That .500 hitting pace may be the tip-off the American League gave up on him too soon when they shipped him to Brooklyn . . . Neatest trick of the week: Lynn Nelson blanked the Athletics 8-0 with two hits . . . Connie Mack immediately brought him into the A's fold . . . And one of the players Mack gave Memphis for him was Carl Doyle, victim of the setback that Nelson pitched . . . Yanks seem only outfit which will start the season without a lineup change from '36.

Start Preparing For Indianapolis Automobile Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 13—Gasoline is king in Gasoline Alley as spring time ushers in the preparation for the silver anniversary of that whirl over the red bricks of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway—the twenty-fifth consecutive 500-mile race.

Decoration Day, May 31, is all too close for the men of speed. Before the day of the racing classic, days and nights of motor tuning, daring practice spins, and the severe grind of conditioning for the competition will occupy their program.

Bill White, the West coast impresario, has arrived in town with the powerful eight-cylinder Alfa Romeo which was part of the winning Italian lineup in the Vanderbilt cup renewals in New York last fall. Rex Mays is expected to drive it.

American-Built Cars

Harry "Cotton" Henning, master mechanician, is preparing Mike Boyle's favored fleet of three American-built cars, which will be piloted by two former winners at Indianapolis, Lou Meyer and Wild Bill Cummings. The mighty midget, Chet Miller, will drive the third car.

Wilbur Shaw, Indianapolis, who has been a foremost contender on the big time since 1927, has brought his surging yellow car here for final conditioning.

In one of the alley garages, the racing blacksmith, Russ Snowberger, is "prepping" five cars for young Joe Thorne, heir to the Thorne millions and the most enthusiastic recruit to the game's patrons.

Horn to Drive

Harry Hartz, who has taken more second places at Indianapolis than any other driver, has surveyed the track with an eye toward the fuel requirements, and is expected to have his youthful protégé, Ted Horn, at the wheel. If Horn is nominated this will be one of the favored entries, because Horn finished second to Lou Meyer in last year's record race.

Wild Bill Cummings gained the distinction of being the first driver on the track this season. Cummings climbed into his four-cylinder Miller, first American car to finish in the Vanderbilt cup race, and made four laps at an average speed of 119 miles an hour, using standard fuel, which will be mandatory in the race this year. When the test was concluded, Cotton Henning predicted that Lou Meyer's all-time record, 109.069 miles an hour, set in 1936, will be shattered this year.

Babe Stapp, always one of the early drivers at Indianapolis, is expected next week from Los Angeles with the Maserati purchased by Bob Topping, the young New York millionaire.

Performance of the foreign cars is the big question mark at Indianapolis.

Syracuse Grid Coaches Install Minnesota System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 13—Syracuse University's varsity football candidates have settled down to serious work in the current spring drills under the direction of Coach Ossie Solem, beginning his first season as head of the Orange gridiron destinies.

With Solem, as the outdoor work began following the recent spring vacation, are his three assistants: Clarence Munn, former Albright College head coach and All-America guard at Minnesota; Bill Boelter, Solem's right-hand man at Iowa and Drake, and Charles (Bud) Wilkinson, quarterback for Minnesota's great eleven of last fall.

Ready to install the Minnesota system of play, the veteran Solem faces a real job to build a winning combination from a squad that suffers heavily by graduation after winning only one of its eight games last season.

Ten of the 15 men who saw the most service in the last campaign are missing, including Vannie Albanese, the crack fullback; Ray Reckmack, Jimmy Nolan, Joe Minsavage, Stan Hemingway, Phil Oehler, Abe Isseks, Jim Brown, Muary Perlstein and John Griffiths.

After a short period indoors in March, Solem has moved the current squad outdoors, where he plans extensive drills, calling for considerable scrimmage, in order to get a line on his material and acquaint the players with the new style of play. Despite the fact many candidates are engaged in spring sports, more than 60 have reported for spring football, including several promising sophomores who may fill gaps in the varsity lineup.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gil Dobie, Boston College football coach, met with a mishap in spring practice.

Three Years Ago

Washington defeated California in three-mile varsity crew race at Seattle.

Low Practice Rounds

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 13 (AP)—Several former winners of the Mason-Dixon golf tournament posted low practice scores yesterday as qualifying rounds were deferred until today. Present and ready to tee off were Jack Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., and R. A. Knowles of Boston, who shot yesterday's low practice score of 71, one over par, and J. C. Davison of Greenwich, Conn., who carded a 72. Ryerson and Davison each have two legs on the tourney trophy and victory this year would mean permanent possession for either.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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YEAR round country home for girls in highly restricted community; unusual school facilities; swimming, tennis, horseback riding in summer; skating, skiing and coasting in winter; capacity limited as home atmosphere is carefully preserved; reasonable terms. Business address, WALDEN, 321 West Main St., Boonton, N. J.

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Learn the RHUMBA and TANGO now.

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FOR SALE—6 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d. New York City.

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Spring Brings Marbles—

Monitor Camera Club from H. F. Albee, Cambridge, Mass.

"Knucklin' Down" in the Traditional Style

Lines About Leaders—65

By a Staff Artist

Louis Agassiz
(1807-1873)

THE WORLD remembers Louis Agassiz as a naturalist.
But he called himself a teacher, for teaching was his hobby.
"My great success is to have formed observers," he would say.
He was born in the Swiss village near the beautiful Lake Morat.
His father was a clergyman, his mother a physician's daughter.
At 5, Louis began to manifest an extraordinary love of nature.
School life in the country favored the yearnings of the boy.
But one day he heard that he must go to college in Lausanne.
He was to prepare a career; he would have to make money.
However distressed, Louis left his collections and departed.

IN 1825, he found himself in a medical school of Zurich.
He tramped field upon field, accumulating valuable specimens.
Then it was that an opportunity suddenly presented itself:
A naturalist came back from Brazil loaded with rich booty.
He had so much that he gave his fish collection to the youth.
A report of the collection appeared with fine colored plates.
It was the most important account of fish fauna ever issued.
As a result, young Agassiz gained considerable prestige.
Offers of co-operation came to him from all over the world.
Yet he refused them all; he had "no time to make money."
To please his parents, he opened an office in a small city.
Then he set about to classify the whole type of fossil fishes.
And, greatly absorbed, he hoped that patients would not come.

NOW he worked in Paris, in the very laboratory of Cuvier.
The French naturalist had given him his notes on fossil fishes.
He completed a work describing 350 new kinds of these fishes.
This work laid the foundation of knowledge of the fish fauna.
Agassiz did not regard his researches as a study of animals.
He regarded them as glimpses into the divine plan of nature.
To him, all "material form was but the cover of Spirit."
To him, the infinite species hid a fundamental "thought-unit."
"Nobody can warp nature to suit his own views," he declared.
"She brings us back to absolute truth as often as we wander."

IN 1846, Agassiz left his friends to visit the New World.
The Lowell Institute of Boston immediately engaged him.
As usual, his home soon assumed the character of a museum.
Several trips along both coasts increased his collection.
Now he had alligators to accommodate, and a bear and an eagle.
Finally, he acquired an old shack along the Charles River.
And a strange procession found its way down the Boston streets.

IN THE meantime, Harvard established a scientific school.
Agassiz was awarded the chair of natural history at once.
Then arose the problem of a zoological museum for the school.
He taught by observation; he must have his specimens at hand.
A friend provided $50,000 for the erection of a building.
The master gave his $10,000 collection to the university.
And the Museum of Natural History of Harvard was born.
Europe offered the highest posts to Agassiz for his return.
But the democracy of the United States appealed to him.
Therefore, he chose to remain, and became an American citizen.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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—and Circus Elephants

Monitor Camera Club from Bessie Creighton, Beach Bluff, Mass.

A Row of Pachyderms Awaiting Peanuts and the Performance

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Daughters of Aaron

In the fifth verse of the opening chapter of Luke's gospel, Zacharias' wife Elisabeth is described as having been one of the daughters of Aaron. This was no mean distinction. Aaron, the brother of Moses, was honored by the Jews of a later day as the great traditional high priest of the early period, and anyone who could claim descent from Aaron, as Elisabeth clearly did, was regarded with honor.

The record also states that Zacharias himself was a priest belonging to one of the famous priestly groups which had existed in one form or another since the days of David (I Chron. 23:6; 24:10). The position of a priest was always a dignified one, but old records show that Zacharias' prestige would be enhanced by reason of his marriage with a woman who was herself of "the daughters of Aaron."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Waterbury, Conn. reader shares the following, which certainly looks like a cryptogram—and, indeed, it is one form of secret writing. It should not be too difficult to solve, although it does not follow the usual rules.

SO MET I MES YO UCO MEAC

ROS SCR YPT OGR AMSTHA

TAR ESOE ASY TH ATTH EYAR

EHA RD. ISI TNO TSO?

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the inventor of wireless ——; add the number of feet in a fathom ——; subtract the number referred to as being "trine" ——; multiply by the number of masts on a sloop ——; and divide by the number of the month in which Memorial Day occurs in the United States ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

The month of March brought its usual amount of WIND, and we may expect the usual amount of RAIN during April. Following the usual rules, try changing WIND to RAIN in 5 moves.

How Many Bulbs?

A flower bed is 3 yards long and 2 yards wide. A gardener uses 9 bulbs for each square foot. How many bulbs were used?

Fun With Antonyms

As usual, the first word has been checked by way of example. Can you find antonyms for the other words in the same manner?

1	likely	turbulent	
2	baseless	laudatory	
3	comely	dubious	1
4	gallant	unpalatable	
5	placid	determined	
6	guileless	unattractive	
7	cynical	timid	
8	complex	insincere	
9	savory	clear	
10	docile	reliable	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Children's Corner

Bartholomew's Welcome Party

It was a lovely warm day and Isabella the rag doll was not wearing her red sweater. Neither was Bolenius Bear wearing his green suit. The two of them were sitting on the grass in a sunny spot where John and Ann had put them for an airing.

"Spring is here!" said Bolenius Bear suddenly, jumping up and hopping about on one foot. "Isn't it splendid!"

"Indeed it is," agreed Isabella, smoothing out her green and white striped skirt and patting her yellow yarn hair. "It must be time for Bartholomew Frog to come out and stay for all summer."

"Spring is here!" called Ferdinand the white poodle, bouncing around the corner of the house and flopping his curly ears as he ran toward Isabella and Bolenius. "Isn't it splendid!"

"Indeed it is," agreed Isabella and Bolenius.

"Spring is here!" shouted Algernon the black squirrel, swinging on a low branch of the oak tree and hopping nimbly to the ground beside his three friends. "Isn't it splendid!"

"Indeed it is," agreed Isabella and Bolenius and Ferdinand.

"Spring is here!" chirped Christopher Cricket, jumping around in circles and coming nearer and nearer to his four friends who were sitting together on the grass. "Isn't it splendid!"

"Indeed it is," agreed Isabella and Bolenius and Ferdinand and Algernon.

"Yes, isn't it!" said a deep voice near by.

"Bartholomew!" cried Isabella.

"Spring is really here this time, no mistake," said Bartholomew Frog, hopping up from the brook and taking long leaps toward his five friends. "I'm here to stay, now."

"We surely are glad to see you," said Isabella, Bolenius, Ferdinand, Christopher and Algernon.

"Why not have a welcome party?" said Bolenius Bear.

"How would we have a party?" asked Algernon the black squirrel.

"Well," said Isabella the rag doll, "at a party you play games."

"And sing songs," said Bolenius Bear.

"And eat," said Ferdinand the white poodle, who liked eating.

"Well, we haven't anything here to eat, and we don't know any songs, but we might play games," said Bartholomew Frog.

"Let's play cross tag," said Ferdinand the white poodle. "If you are chasing me and I run in front of someone else, you have to chase that one instead of me."

"That sounds like a good game," said Christopher Cricket. "I'll be 'it.' I'm going to chase you, Bartholomew, look out!"

Bartholomew took a great big leap in front of Ferdinand, so Christopher had to chase Ferdinand. But Ferdinand ran across in front of Bolenius, so Christopher had to hop after Bolenius. The teddy bear could not run very fast, but he was near

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Algernon Ran Up the Oak Tree

Algernon, so the next thing Christopher knew he was chasing Algernon, and Algernon ran up the oak tree.

Everybody laughed, and so did Algernon. "Excuse me," said he. "I forgot this was just a game and that none of you can climb trees. You see, whenever anything chases me I run up a tree, so I've gotten the habit!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Biographies

Each player writes the biography of the person on his right, as it might appear in "Who's Who" twenty years from now. This will contain the name of his wife (or husband) and children, his achievements, and any other facts that the biographer may see fit to add.

After fifteen minutes the biographies are shuffled and read aloud, causing much merriment. M. S.

In Lighter Vein

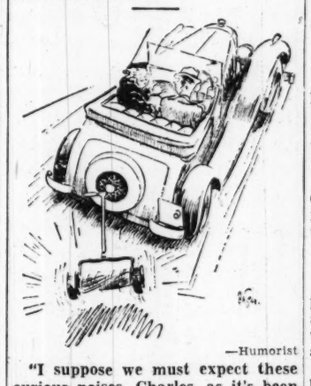
The Question

Two villagers went to see a billiards match in which two professionals were playing. Silently they watched the men pile up tremendous scores in masterly fashion, when suddenly one turned to his companion.

"Is this billiards, Joe?" he asked.

The other nodded, and his friend lapsed into silence. Presently he spoke again.

"Here, Joe," he said, "then what's the game we play at the village firehouse?"—Tit-Bits.



—Humorist

"I suppose we must expect these curious noises, Charles, as it's been in the garage all the winter."

Watch Closely

"Maggie," said Angus to his wife, "here's a wee ticket for tonight's conjuring show, and when he comes to that part where he takes a teaspoonful o' flour and one egg and makes 20 omelettes, watch verra close."—Tit-Bits.

Fleet of Foot

She: "Doesn't it make you rather timid to walk down this dark path?"

He: "Of course not. Don't you remember last year at the carnival, when I won the 100-yard dash?"

Better Than Good

Pat had got a job and was told to help the foreman.

Together they set out to level a site for a building, and while the foreman made adjustments to bricks on the ground, it was Pat's job to look at the spirit level and shout out instructions.

"How's that, Pat?" asked the foreman.

"Sure, an' that's level," said Pat, looking at the spirit level.

The foreman made a slight adjustment. "How's it now?" he asked.

"Begorrah, that's much better!" cried Pat.—Answers.

More Definite

"With all due reverence, my boy, I really think our English custom at the telephone is better than saying 'Hello' as you do over here in the United States."

"What do you say in England?"

"We say, 'Are you there?' Then, of course, if you are not there, there is no use in going on with the conversation."

Resourceful

Donovan and his wife went for a picnic. They found a pretty spot in a wood; and Donovan, putting down the basket, said he'd be away to get some sticks for the fire.

"Ah!" said his wife, "don't be bothering. We'll not need them. Haven't I brought the gas stove?"—Tit-Bits.

The Landlubber

"It must be hard to keep time on this ship."

"How is that?"

"Well, I just heard the captain say he uses four watches a night!"

Quotation For Today

YOU cannot clean the well by painting the pump—SHROPSHIRE SAYING.

Daily Anecdote

Marching Orders

A young clergyman, whose ardor for a projected preaching mission into India had been dissipated by discouraging reports of the ignorance and obstinacy of the Hindus, met the Duke of Wellington at a public function, and, remembering the great man's former residence in the East, he propounded this question: "Does not your Grace think it almost useless and absurd to preach the Gospel to the Hindus?"

"Look, sir, to your marching orders," the Duke replied sternly, "'Preach the Gospel to every creature.'"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Bremerton, Washington

Shortly before Christmas a young business woman learned of the unhappy predicament of a high school girl in an outlying district, who had been forced to leave school because she did not have adequate clothing.

The young woman was a member of a group of business girls and young matrons who had organized a study club, and to this group she reported the case. They unanimously agreed that they would like to see the girl outfitted so that she could return to her classes after the holiday vacation.

As they discussed the circumstances they began recalling their own high school experiences—the fun they had had, and the many activities in which they had taken part. In almost no time the matter had become not a question of clothing the girl, but of giving her an opportunity to enjoy school life as these young women had done. They inquired concerning the girl's size and coloring; and they set about assembling her school wardrobe.

Inspired by the desire to bring joy into the life of this high school girl, each member of the group brought in an offering. Those who were of the same size contributed from their own clothing; others added new stockings, handkerchiefs, purses, hats, or gloves. A local dry cleaning establishment was consulted, and the manager agreed to clean any garments that were not washable and needed refreshing. He took pleasure in doing the work without charge and in this way contributing his bit to the girl's happiness.

When the things were ready to be presented to the girl, it was found that she would be completely outfitted with all the necessities, plus the pleasing extras to make her comfortable in taking her place among her fellow students.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Costume Dolls

Children love dolls they can dress to represent different nationalities. Knowing this, one clever girl made a rag doll from tan sateen. The hair was curled woolen yarn, and the eyes were blue buttons. But the costumes were all different. One was a costume true to the dress of the small miss in Sweden; another was an American outfit; and still another was like the ones Russian children wear.

The whole outfit found a ready sale with parents who like to satisfy their children's love for dolls.—Betty R. L., Ames, Iowa.

Brevities

Punch: Six different films may be made on the life of Queen Victoria. Mr. George Arliss will not play the title rôle in any of them.

Whitsitt Impress: Girls, attention! —remember, a ring on the finger is worth more than two on the phone.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: If check-signing is the point at issue, almost everything's in the name.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: In this case an ordinary sentence was merely re-spaced to break up the words. The sentence reads: "Sometimes you come across cryptograms that are so easy that they are hard. Is it not so?"

Factual Figuring: 7 (Marconi) plus 6, minus 3, times 1, divided by 5, equals 2.

Letter Changing: Wind, wand, want, wait, wain, rain.

How Many Bulbs?: 486.

Fun With Antonyms: Likely—dubious; baseless—reliable; comely—unattractive; gallant—timid; placid—turbulent; guileless—insincere; cynical—laudatory; complex—clear; savory—unpalatable; docile—determined.

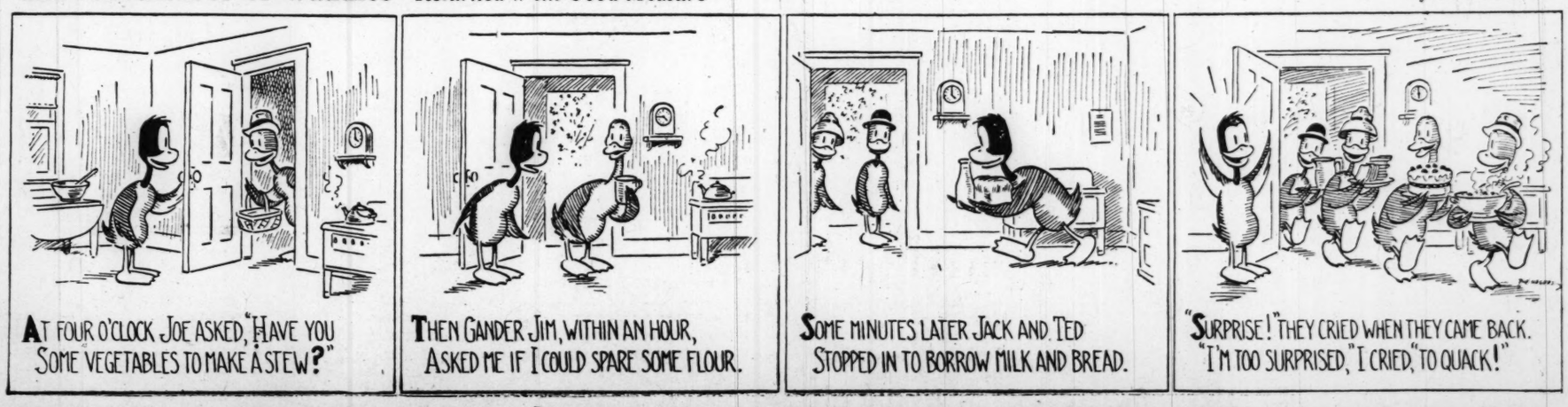
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke Decides He Is Not a Poet*

By LE PELLEY

WELL — WE FINALLY WROTE A POEM AND I THINK IT IS NOT WITHOUT CERTAIN MERIT
I THINK IT'S PRETTY GOOD MYSELF — GO READ IT TO SUSIE !
"SPRING IS A VERY PLEASANT SEASON, AND FOR THINKING SO I GIVE MY REASON: IT IS QUITE INVIGORATING AND INSPIRING, AND THE WARM EVENINGS ARE NOT INCENTIVE TO RETIRING..."
YES, BUT LISTEN TO ONE THAT TUBBY WROTE — I LEARNED IT BY HEART: "LISTEN TO THE SONG OF HOPE THE TREES AND WIND ARE HUMMING — EVEN RAINDROPS SING THE NEWS — THAT SUNSHINE'S COMING !"
?
THAT FINISHES THAT..... HEREAFTER I SHALL LEAVE THE POSIES FOR TUBBY !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Returned With Good Measure*

By THE HAGERS


AT FOUR O'CLOCK JOE ASKED, "HAVE YOU SOME VEGETABLES TO MAKE A STEW?"
THEN GANDER JIM, WITHIN AN HOUR, ASKED ME IF I COULD SPARE SOME FLOUR.
SOME MINUTES LATER JACK AND TED STOPPED IN TO BORROW MILK AND BREAD.
"SURPRISE!" THEY CRIED WHEN THEY CAME BACK. "I'M TOO SURPRISED," I CRIED, "TO QUACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sixty Seconds Make an Epoch

AT 1:22 p. m., eastern standard time, April 12, 1937, the relation of employer and employee in manufacturing industries in the United States was legally a "local relation." At 1:23 p. m. it was a matter for federal regulation in all industry organized "on a national scale."

That was the moment the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Labor Relations Act in the Jones & Laughlin case. Perhaps more than any other single moment—unless it be that when the electoral college last counted presidential ballots—it marks the peaceful revolution that has been taking place in the United States.

The court cited numerous precedents for its action, and it will be possible for lawyers to argue that the federal power has been extended as far before. Yet one of the best uses of precedents is to support a new position. And the fact remains that at least three, and probably four, of the decisions on the Wagner Act came as distinct surprises to the best-informed legal opinion. If the court did not reverse itself, it clearly reversed the "decision" of fifty-eight of the nation's most distinguished lawyers who declared the Wagner Act unconstitutional for the Liberty League a few months ago.

The most important decisions hinged on the vote of one justice who has often in the past taken a view which seemed contrary to his present stand. And it is doubtless true that few legal authorities in the United States can say today just where the border line now rests between intrastate and interstate commerce. Chief Justice Hughes left plenty of leeway for future decisions holding that federal powers do not always reach across state lines when in the Jones & Laughlin majority opinion he spoke of "a host of local enterprises throughout the country" which have "but indirect and remote effects upon interstate commerce."

Yet history has been made. The Constitution has not been changed. At least the wording of the commerce clause has not been altered. What has changed is that the Supreme Court has broadened its view of what constitutes commerce "among the several states." And whatever may be said about precedents, the layman will be right when he looks upon the change as marking an epoch. The court might go back to a narrower interpretation, but not for long unless the whole economic development as well as the political and social climate of the nation should be reversed.

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The majority of the Supreme Court refuses to "shut our eyes to the plainest facts of our national life." It insists on seeing that industry which like the clothing company in one of these cases brought in 99.57 per cent of raw materials from other states and sent out 82.8 per cent of its finished product is actually engaged in interstate commerce. How this new majority will consider industries like coal mining or farming where raw materials are not brought in and "flow" of commerce is only outward remains to be seen.

There is good reason to feel now that the new Guffey act may be upheld. And it is even possible that if soil conservation breaks down and new crop control measures are attempted, the court will decide that agriculture also directly affects interstate commerce. After the AAA and the Guffey decisions this newspaper declared that the coal and farm problems were national in their effect, even though individual mines and farms might appear to be entirely local in nature, and that some solution on a national scale would have to be found. We believe the present direction of the court holds a promise that carefully drawn legislation would be upheld.

Undoubtedly this promise is so uncertain that many students of the Constitution will still feel that an amendment plainly defining the federal power is needed not only for adequate and certain legislation but to protect the court from the charge of legislating by new interpretations. We incline to that view ourselves. Meanwhile we welcome this new proof by the court that it exercises wise statesmanship as well as judicial integrity.

* * *

Two possible results of the latest decisions will almost overshadow in popular attention the historic change in the legal meaning of interstate commerce which took place at 1:23, April 12, 1937. Those are the effect on the plan to enlarge the court and the immediate effect on labor organization and sit-down strikes.

The most obvious result is that much of the pressure which existed behind the court-enlarging plan so long as national powers to meet national problems seemed to be denied is now removed. Yet the President's supporters are saying that national powers still rest on the narrow ledge of Justice Roberts' recently changed attitude and that therefore the need to put more similarly-minded judges on the court still exists. They also contend that the present result is only the effect of pressure brought to bear on the court. It seems to us that for the change to be secure it will have to be written into the Constitution.

As to what labor will do now that the act which was called its "Magna Carta" has been validated, it is early to make detailed predictions. Speedier organization, particularly of the industrial unions which are chiefly in large businesses actually spreading across state borders, is sure. But labor itself is not too keen about the application of federal power to labor questions. And as soon as employers seek laws to match the Wagner Act and hold workers responsible for "unfair practices" as that act holds employers, there will be less enthusiasm for labor legislation.

This newspaper has said that such a balancing of responsibility is sure to come and is right. Industrial peace will be much more secure when organization has proceeded to a point where the responsibility of both partners in industry to their mutual interest and to the public can be maintained. Legislation will help, but even more essential to peace is the willingness of men to treat others as they wish to be treated.

Community, Not Classes

IT HAS been generally accepted in France, as in the United States, that labor should have every facility of organization in order to defend its interests. This recognition of the right of combination, of collective bargaining, in and through trade unions and syndicates, has certainly not only improved the workers' lot, but has helped to raise the social standards of whole communities.

So it would be a pity were this legitimate and desirable solidarity of the workers to be interpreted as a mark of hostility to other "classes." In France, one unfortunate effect of the Front Populaire experiment, which was highly commendable in many respects, was the opposition it seemed to create between the so-called workers and those who may be described as belonging to the "middle classes." The symbol of the clenched fist was particularly unhappy. It appeared to base policy on hatred.

Now it is not true that the workers can benefit, whatever laws are voted, whatever wages are granted, unless the whole nation benefits. The clash of classes is mutually suicidal. Prosperity cannot be confined to certain sections. It is, as peace is said to be, indivisible, and whatever gains are secured at the expense of others may turn out to be losses. In France, for instance, higher wages are nullified by higher prices, shorter hours converted into unemployment by the decline of commerce; and the interests of the employers were, for a time, totally disregarded by the employees, with disastrous results to both.

The task of Léon Blum, who may be regarded as having a foot in both camps—in the workers' camp because of his sympathies, and in the capitalists' camp because of his knowledge of economic necessities—was that of reconciling capital and labor, of persuading them that they must, in the old phrase, hang together if they were not to hang separately.

Social reforms, better conditions for the workers, more leisure, increased spending capacity, on the one hand; but greater production, willingness to co-operate, friendliness and unity, in the larger interest of the nation, and not in the supposed narrow interest of a particular part of the nation, on the other hand—the appreciation of this need is the mark of true statesmanship.

A Cry From Toler Creek

A FARMER with "cove land" on Toler Creek, in the southern Appalachians, writes his favorite newspaper as follows:

> I notice in your paper you have a lot to say about the Supreme Court and the nine old men, but I would like for you to tell an honest Democrat how to get back to living like we lived five or six years ago. I know there was a lot said about "Hoover times," but we could go to our smokehouse and get our own meat, our own milk and butter, and plenty of everything to eat that a farmer could raise, but today we are ganging around the food distribution places to get anything we can get. . . . People that used to have cows, hogs, horses, and plenty to eat are trying to get on PWA for $21 a month, and tax burdens are simply unbearable to the man that is trying to make an honest living. . . . So please ask Congress to let the Supreme Court alone and get the people back to living like they used to live.

Obviously the gentleman on Toler Creek does not care for: (1) High taxes, (2) people living off the Government, or (3) the general congressional attitude on the Supreme Court reorganization plan. Moreover, it would appear that the letter writer feels that the three are in some way connected. Undoubtedly they are.

Thousands of mountain farmers, whose crop yields are low and standards of living lower, have allowed mortgages or local taxing authorities to take over their land and have apparently done just as well by going "on relief." Their livestock has been consumed or sold and all their property taken off the tax rolls. Naturally, the burden of supporting local government falls on those who are still struggling to make a living off their land.

And what has Congress to do with this? Everything. Congress makes possible the appropriations for relief which do not, in these instances, relieve but tend to perpetuate a condition of dependence. Probably conscientious administrators are devoting thought to the solution of this problem. But, in the meanwhile, all the Toler Creek farmer sees in his newspaper or hears over the radio about congressional activity has to do with the opinions of his senators, representatives, and others on President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan. He is not the only citizen who would like to see Congress, in the matter of relief, "get the people back to living like they used to live."

Man of Aran

Book News of the Day

PAT MULLEN was born on the Aran Islands and lived there until, as a young man, he emigrated to the United States. After some seventeen years in America he went back to Aran. That he went back and stayed is significant, for few men after they have once lived the complex, many-thinged life of an industrial country are content to return to agricultural simplicity. His HERO BREED (New York: Robert M. McBride. $2.50) is implicit with the reasons for his return. He loves the simple, passionate life of the Islanders, their joy in contest and rivalry, in all that is wild and free in nature; and above all he loves the sea.

His book is a simple tale of adventure, as naïve in plot and psychology as Ralph Henry Barbour's books for boys. Its hero, Hugh O'Donnell, is a story-book hero; he is braver, stronger, kinder and more charitable than any other man on Aran.

* * *

Its heroine, Orla Tower, is a story-book heroine, beautiful, kind, with only an occasional burst of temper for a dash of human weakness. Its plot is of the simplest in pattern. When news is received that Hugh's ship, rounding Cape Horn, has been lost with all hands, we know that our hero is safe somewhere; that he will turn up at the proper moment to win from his rival the beautiful Orla and to live happily ever after in an Aran made newly prosperous by the mackerel fishing.

And yet for all its naïveté and amateurishness, the book holds one's interest and will be read with some excitement by all who relish adventure. The life of Pat Mullen's Aranmen has epical flavor: the immediate response of their lives to the rhythm of the seasons, the communal character of their living, the elemental nature of their struggle with poor land and voracious seas.

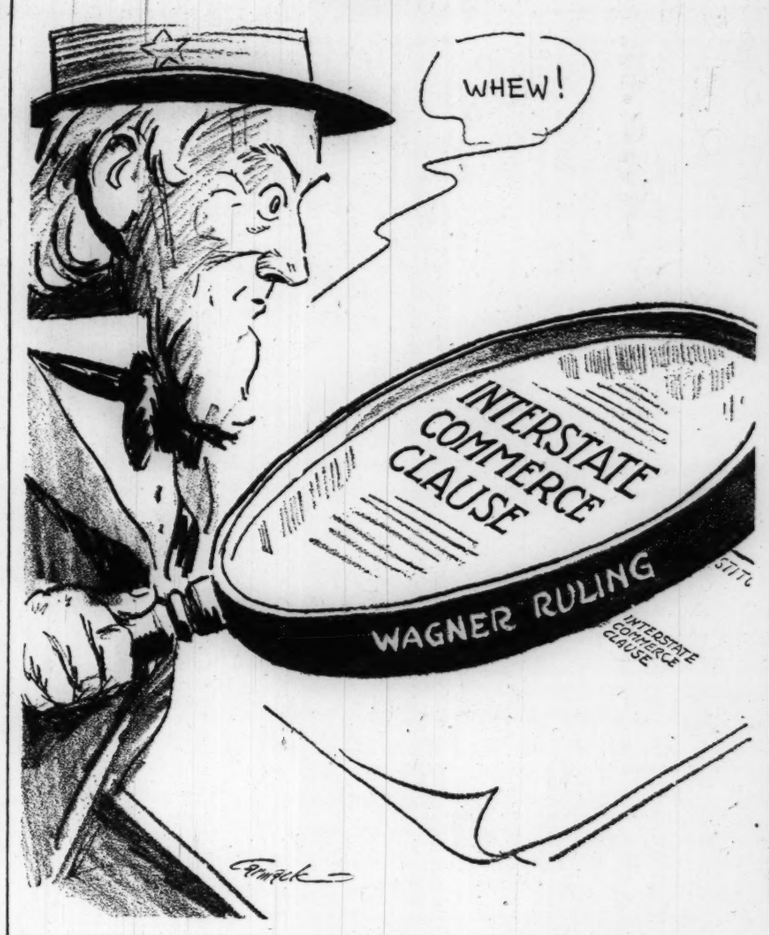
* * *

Contest arouses their blood, heightens the passion which smolders in them—especially the fight with their friend and enemy, the sea. Rowing or sailing with these Islanders, we tighten our belts, pull down our hats, feel the salt spray in our teeth.

The flatness of the style causes a bit of wonder. Does the full-flavored speech of the Islandman, Gaelic in idiom when it is not Gaelic entirely, always full of adjectival richness, ring conventionally in the ears of Pat Mullen, Islandman, book English less conventionally? Is it a question of the contempt of familiarity, or of the green bookish hill far away? Certainly it is strange that a man so responsive to all that is vivid and intense in life should be so indifferent to the surge of a fine speech rhythm or the nutty flavor of an individual turn of phrase.

R. H.

A Larger View



Keeping Cool—Country Style

IT WAS a program put on the air by an ice refrigerator company that made me remember our icehouse, and the spring, in the country.

We had an icehouse, which was stocked in the winter when the water pipes were all shut off, and the house was closed, and the mountains across the river looked so much closer than they did in summer because all the trees were bare except the pines. I remember thinking as a child that my mother did not seem especially interested in the refrigerator, for which one of the hired men got ice every morning. She said it really didn't keep things very cold, and that she had got along, using the spring, for a good many years, and that, for her part, she would still just as soon get along with it.

The thing I liked about the icehouse was the sawdust. It was fine, like a copper-colored snow, and when no one was around, I used to go in and wade around in it in my bare feet. There was a sort of mysterious, windy, crystalline touch to it.

In the morning, you would see Moses, the hired man, in blue overalls and a torn blue shirt—it was always torn, but it was always clean—meandering up through the young pines at the other end of the little hill and along the ridge; you could hear his soft shoes making the carpet of pine needles whisper slightly; he kept a shovel and a pitchfork inside the icehouse; I liked to watch him burrow around for the ice; it was a kind of treasure hunt; he always said, "Yesterday, I left a piece right near the top, here." But he never was able to find it when the time came, and he would shovel the sawdust around in great swirls, making many false starts, finally grinning when the shovel scraped against ice, many feet from where he said he had left the piece close to the surface.

Well, we used the ice for the refrigerator because my father had thought it was a normal part of progress that we should have an icehouse, and so had had it built.

But I shared my mother's feeling for continuing to use the spring. Somehow there was something wonderful about that spring. It was ageless, timeless, dependable, above all the petty currents of existence.

The house was set at the top of a winding drive, on the pine-clad crest of a steep hill. The spring was at the foot of the hill. My father had come across it, years before—a little pool, showing in a frame of velvet mosses. He had sunk a length of three-foot pipe into the ground over the place, and technically we were supposed to keep a wooden cover over the top of the spring, but we never did, and the utmost alien thing we ever found in it was an occasional, silver-backed leaf from the tree that spread its shade over the spring, floating placidly on its silver surface, or a minutely jeweled young frog trying to climb up the side of the pipe.

In those days the long, zeppelin-shaped watermelon was unknown. Instead, watermelons were big and nearly round; dark green, striped almost like quartering, with white. They had a flavor they never have now.

When we were going to have watermelon on Sunday, it was brought from the store on Thursday, and Friday morning it was put in the spring. If my father was not there to do it, Moses had to do it because I could not carry large watermelons down the steep hill. He could endure that, because he knew Sunday would come and he would get some. Once I said I would see to putting it in the spring, and everybody was busy and I was able to do what I secretly thought would be such fun, which was to roll the watermelon down the hill.

The results were spectacular. The butcher was resting his horse at the bottom of the hill before the long climb; the horse was too old and sophisticated to be frightened by a watermelon rushing down the hill at right angles to him, but the melon smashed into the cart wheel and the only accurate thing to say is that it exploded, like the bombs bursting in air, in the "Star-Spangled Banner." It was a wonderful if wasteful sight, and the butcher and I screamed with laughter. My father, coming through the wood path from the upper garden, composed his face to speak to me about such wanton waste, but the sight suddenly struck him in its true light, and my mother came out on her porch high above us all to call down and ask what we were all shouting at, like Indians, there in the roadway.

Well, it is many years now since the summer place was sold. I know the present tenants still have the icehouse stocked in winter, and their icebox filled each morning. I know also that they never use the spring to put cream and butter and watermelons in. It seems a pity.

J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Propaganda in Caricature

By Frank L. Perrin

SINCE the time of Thomas Nast and his satirical caricatures of Reconstruction days actors, and later of the leaders of Tammany Hall in New York during the rise, reign and fall of "Boss" Tweed, there has grown up in the United States, suffered and allowed to exist, a system of permissive license which condones, daily, the holding up of public servants of every rank, and of individuals of any avocation or creed or calling, to public ridicule or scorn. Nast, who has been called the originator of the political cartoon of the propagandist or caricature type, it probably can be shown, seldom, if ever, offended against those who could be legally libeled. The guilt of the infamous Tweed coterie was quite clearly established before he clothed their leader in prison stripes. His characterization of the carpetbagger was impersonal and representative of an actual or imaginary type, as soulless as the proverbial corporation which can, in the law, be neither libeled nor slandered.

But in the years that have followed, the ambitious caricaturist, striving to originate a distinctive style or emphasis, seems all too often to have disregarded the amenities, and even the decencies observed by his preceptor. While Mark Hanna, long before he aspired to or gained public office, was promoting the campaign of William McKinley for the Presidency, the newspaper artists, led by Dalrymple, if I remember correctly, dressed him, in contemptuous caricatures, in clothes stamped with the dollar sign. The artists of that period, 1896, or thereabouts, were not the first offenders, it is true. But under the aegis of what was coming to be known as "yellow journalism" the demand was insistent for aggressiveness, boldness and satire. Ambitious and wealthy publishers and editors probably banked upon the unlikelihood of an aggrieved or offended office seeker, officeholder or political party manager ever seeking legal recourse in the courts. Their artists, so-called, were like unruly boys out of school drawing grotesque pictures of teacher on the blackboard or door.

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Some years after the end of the war of the 60's in the United States, when Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman retired from the service of his country, generous and admiring friends purchased for and presented to him, in St. Louis, Mo., a delightful but modest dwelling. Across the street from the house a millionaire meat packer had erected and furnished, somewhat ornately, a mansion which towered above all the homes in that section of the city. A friend when visiting the General commented upon the disparity in size and magnificence. Sherman, in turn, is said to have quoted the line, "The pen is mightier than the sword!"

Bulwer-Lytton, years before, had put these words into the mouth of Cardinal Richelieu, perhaps with no greater meaning or significance, and perhaps no less, than when they were quoted by General Sherman. The pen, whether in the hand of the writer or the artist, is an instrument of power and might in the defense of truth, character and the right, or in assaults upon them. There exists, at least morally, as effective a law designed to protect individuals, whether in or outside the public service, from the slanderous, libelous and vicious attacks of clever caricaturists, as against the verbal attacks of writers.

* * *

I believe that the time has come when the responsible editors and publishers of newspapers and magazines in the United States should realize and accept a responsibility which is clearly theirs. Offending caricatures such as those of men in high official position which have appeared in so-called representative newspapers in the period since the announcement of the President's court-revision plan should find no place in such publications. Some of these have been disrespectful and contemptuous of the President and some equally as offensive because disrespectful and contemptuous of members of the Supreme Court, individually or collectively.

Continually we are warned by some zealous defender of the freedom of the press that there is danger that this sacred freedom be destroyed by the arbitrary authority of Executive, or Court, or Congress. How long, it might be asked, would a dictator, in any country, permit the continual abuse of this freedom? It has been observed previously in this column, and the fact is here reiterated, that those who most alarmedly and most often cry "wolf, wolf!" and most vociferously demand that freedom of the press be preserved and defended, are those who most frequently and unblushingly offend against and violate that freedom.

The Wide Horizon

Fascism Falls in Belgium

THE spectacular though effervescent ascent of the Fascist Rex Party in democratic Belgium was an indication of a recent tendency of people everywhere to go to political extremes for the answer to their economic problems. The rout of that party at the polls on Sunday is one more indication of a turning back to middle-of-the-road methods and to faith in democratic procedures.

On May 24 of last year the democratic middle-of-the-way parties lost seats in the Belgian Parliament, on the one hand to the Communists and on the other hand to the Rexists (Fascists) and the Flemish Nationalists (a section of this party has Fascist leanings). Few Belgians had heard of the Rexists and their leader, Leon Degrelle, before the campaign which gave Mr. Degrelle twenty-one seats in the lower chamber.

And yet the Rexist success at that time was by no means an accidental and unrepeatable phenomenon. A short while later the Rexists elected twelve members to the numerically smaller upper chamber which is chosen in indirect fashion. In this case the popular vote for provincial electors who were pledged to vote for the Rexist candidates for the upper house was even greater than that cast directly for the Fascist list of candidates for the lower house.

The declared program as announced by leader Degrelle disclaims any wish for dictatorial powers such as are held by Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini. The program does include such typical Fascist devices as a reform of the government to include reduction of the number of seats in the Parliament, the setting up of a corporate body to function concurrently with the Parliament and the control of large-scale capitalism in the interests of the small farmer and business man. The remainder of the program is vague in the usual fashion of Fascist movements and is subject to immediate change as expediency directs. Degrelle would want the Belgian people to give him a ten- or twenty-year lease of power so that he might carry out the terms of his platform.

* * *

There has been surprisingly little indication of the social unrest in Belgium which, ordinarily, finds its outlet in Fascism. On March 25, 1935, Paul Van Zeeland became Premier with the support of a coalition of the Catholic (with which is associated the Christian Democratic) Liberal and Socialist Parties. A flight of capital had begun in 1934 and continued with dangerous effect in 1935. Van Zeeland was called from his position as vice-governor of the Bank of Belgium to lead the country in its efforts to mend the economic system.

The new Premier, who was nominally a member of the Catholic Party, secured from Parliament the privilege of governing by decree and introduced strong methods to safeguard the currency, relieve unemployment, and balance the budget. The currency was devalued by 28 per cent, bond issues were converted to a lower rate of interest with an estimated saving of 650,000,000 francs on debt service each year, a program of public works was begun, and mortgage relief was granted to individual property holders.

The results were considerable. The flight of capital stopped with the return of confidence in the Government by the wealthy. The budget was balanced, trade picked up and unemployment was reduced by 30 per cent.

Nevertheless, when given the opportunity at the polls the Belgian people rebuked the Coalition Government and increased Communist representation in the Parliament from three to nine, Flemish Nationalist representation from eight to nineteen, and gave the Rexists twenty-one seats where they had none before.

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Belgians themselves were surprised at the election results and attributed them to a desire to warn the old parties which had been in power so long that they had grown unresponsive to the demands of the voters. The feeling was that a vote for the extremists was not dangerous because they would lack the necessary parliamentary majority to take power. At the same time the older, democratic parties would take heed of the protest and purge themselves voluntarily of venal officials and bureaucratic habits.

Of course many who voted Rex were influenced by the dynamic young Leon Degrelle, leader of the party. Degrelle, while not of the same stature as Mussolini or Hitler, is a strong orator and possesses an attractive personality. As is the Fascist habit, he makes his principal appeal to the youth of the land.

It is now apparent that the votes cast for him last May were, as many Belgians said at the time, intended chiefly as a rebuke to the "ins." Belgians no doubt have learned from the experience of other countries, however, that dictatorial leaders have a way of turning such rebukes of democratic parties to their own account unless they themselves are rebuked in time. It is hardly possible to misread the forthright expression of Belgian opinion which has now been recorded by ballot against Degrelle and fascism.

L. J. S.